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(No. 1. Vol. XXIV.)

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# Worcester Society of Antiquity,

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

VOLUME XXIV.

Worcester, Mass.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1908.
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*President:*

MANDER ALVAN MAYNARD.

*First Vice-President:*

CHARLES ELROY BURBANK.

*Second Vice-President:*

MISS ADELINE MAY.

*Treasurer:*

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*Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Worcester Society of Antiquity:*

I wish to take the first opportunity to thank you for your continued favor and confidence in re-electing me as your President for the ensuing year.

The only pledge I have to offer at this time is that you shall have the best service I am able to render. I wish you all, as well as the Society, a very pleasant and prosperous new year. I recently had the pleasure of looking over the treasures of the Essex Institute at Salem, Massachusetts, including books, pamphlets, paintings, engravings and the countless other articles in their museum. On comparison with our collection I was at first inclined to be discouraged, but when I remembered that theirs was the result of the labor of several generations, and ours only of one, I realized that the Worcester Society of Antiquity had improved its opportunities and that the early members of this Society had been faithful to the duties entrusted to them. Many relics of the olden time are found and cared for, but there are many books and articles within our reach to-day that will be found scarce and valuable when another century has passed away. The countless pebbles on the beach singly have little or no value, but the one with which David slew the Philistine, if preserved till now, would be of great historic value. There are many books and articles considered of little value to-day that, if preserved in our collection, would not only be of interest at the present time, but prove valuable to the student and historian of the future. Can we not all assist in this work of accumulating, and thereby add to our own interest and to the usefulness of our collections?

About thirty-five years ago four gentlemen of kindred thought and tastes met and talked over matters such as pertain to a society similar to our own, and later, at the home of Mr. Samuel E. Staples, after several conferences, they laid the foundation for this Society, and subsequently

at a meeting of the organization held at the home of Ellery B. Crane, Mr. Albert A. Lovell brought in a book and laying it on the table said, "There, gentlemen, is the beginning of our Library." That book, of which Mr. Lovell is the author, was "Worcester in the Revolution." To show the contrast in thirty odd years, we now have over 21,000 bound volumes, about 45,000 pamphlets and 6300 articles in our Museum.

Our Museum is growing rapidly, and soon some provision will have to be made for additional room to accommodate the increase. We now have some two hundred and fifty members; if that number could be increased to four hundred contributing members, our income from that source would pay all our regular expenses and leave the income from the invested funds to carry on the special work of the Society.

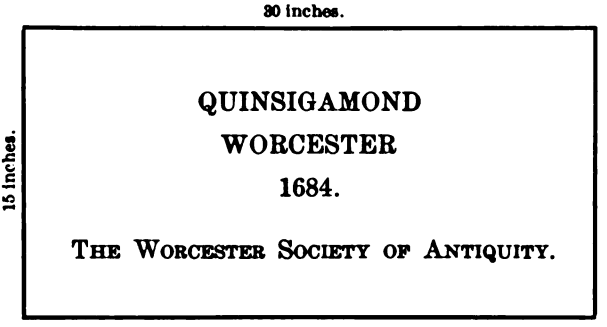
We have at the present time about $11,000 in our permanent fund. In addition to our regular or ordinary expenses the last year, the outside of our building has been repaired and painted at an expense of $96.23; the steam boilers repaired, $33.82; paid insurance for five years, $109.40, and transferred to Life Membership Fund $114.16, or a total of extra expenses of $353.61. The funds for printing nearly two years of our Proceedings, up to and including Number 3 of Volume XXIII, are provided for, and soon will be issued from the press.

Early in 1907 the City Government received a communication from the committee in charge of erecting the Pilgrim Monument at Provincetown, Massachusetts, soliciting $45 to pay for a stone to be placed in the monument, properly inscribed. The City Government declined to accept the invitation, on the ground that they could not legally appropriate the funds for service out of Worcester, and the invitation was transferred through our Treasurer to this Society.

The Executive Board looked up the matter. They found

many towns and cities had decided to furnish memorial stones; the United States government had appropriated $50,000 toward the erection of the monument and the corner-stone was laid by President Roosevelt, August 20, the present year. The Executive Board decided that it was a good opportunity to place our Society on record and they unanimously voted to pay for a block of Quincy granite to be placed in the monument. The money was raised by contribution from our members, and the stone is paid for.

The dimensions of the stone are two feet and six inches long and one foot three inches high, and is marked as follows:




At this time I wish to place on record, in an appropriate manner, the names of our members who, during the year just closed, have passed to their final reward.

The President then called upon Secretary Walter Davidson, who read the names as follows:

### IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. O. W. Norcross, died January 24, 1907; Edward I. Comins, died February 10, 1907; Ephraim Tucker, died February 22, 1907; George E. Arnold, died April 22, 1907; Eugene M. Moriarty, died August 22, 1907; Ledyard Bill,

died October 6, 1907; Obadiah B. Hadwen, died October 24, 1907; John E. Day, died November 12, 1907.

The refreshments furnished by Mr. George H. Keyes of West Boylston, a member of the Society, were then heartily enjoyed by those present, and a vote of thanks was extended Mr. Keyes for his very acceptable donation.

# PROCEEDINGS.

## FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1908.

THE REGULAR monthly meeting was held at the Society's rooms, President Maynard occupying the chair. There were present: Messrs. Burleigh, Crane, George Maynard, M. A. Maynard, Nathaniel Paine, B. W. Potter, Mrs. Potter, Mr. Hanff and Mrs. W. W. Chamberlain. The severe cold weather prevented a larger attendance.

The Librarian reported additions during the month of January as follows: one hundred eighteen bound volumes, two hundred forty-nine pamphlets, three maps and several papers, a facsimile of the original Declaration of Independence, a gift from Miss M. E. Reed. Special mention was made of the donation from G. Stuart Dickinson, which included nine bound volumes, one hundred and nine pamphlets, thirty engraved plates illustrating a list of rare foreign postage stamps, two volumes of papers furnishing information for stamp collectors, and a silver dollar of the issue of 1798, in fine condition; from the American Antiquarian Society, two bound volumes and eighty pamphlets; from Herbert Wesby, eight pamphlets; from Mrs. J. A. W. Ramsay, a newspaper published in Hamilton, Bermuda, December 21, 1858, styled "The Royal Gazette;" from Hannibal A. Johnson, his book, "The Sword of Honor;" from William F. Abbot, a collection of books, pamphlets and papers; Volume VII of the "Records of

the Ancient Town of Fitchburg" from the city of Fitchburg, and from the city of Worcester a collection of documents from various cities within and outside of this Commonwealth; from Mrs. M. Louise Robbins, widow of the late Shepard K. Robbins, a large assortment of projectiles and various other relics of the Civil War gathered by Mr. Robbins, who in his lifetime was deeply interested in making the collection, and which, during his fatal sickness, he requested should be donated to this Society. Among the articles received are eighteen shells and fragments of shells, a pair of holsters for pistols, three pistols, fifteen cannon-balls, various sizes and shapes, one cartridge-box, one bridle-bit, twelve small boxes of rifle bullets, numbering about one hundred, and marked showing from which of the various battle-fields they were taken. This gift with our previous collection will give the Society a rare assortment of that class of death-dealing instruments used in the Civil War. Mrs. Robbins also presented a map showing the locations of the Massachusetts troops at Antietam, September 17, 1862. The paper announced for the evening was then presented by its author:

## COL. JOHN MURRAY AND HIS FAMILY.

By Burton W. Potter, Esq.

The two most distinguished men who have ever lived in Rutland were Col. John Murray and Gen. Rufus Putnam. They were contemporaries, though they did not live in the town at the same time. General Putnam lived there seven or eight years after the Revolutionary War in a house that Colonel Murray had built, and Colonel Murray lived there upwards of forty years before the war. Both were able and influential citizens. Both served the town as selectmen and representatives in the Great and General Court. Both contributed their time and money in the promotion

of public education. In the Revolutionary War one was a Tory and the other a Whig, but both were sincere and patriotic from their viewpoint. One was proscribed and banished from his country, his property confiscated, and died an exile, a martyr to his convictions, and the other lived and died in his own country full of years and of honor. The house where one lived in the town has disappeared, but the house where the other lived is used as a shrine of American patriotism and visited annually by many students of history and lovers of liberty. Every important event in the life of General Putnam from his birth to his death is recorded on the pages of authentic history, but the events in the life of Colonel Murray have not been so fully and accurately recorded. His birth-place is unknown, his name and parentage are uncertain, and no one knows when he first came to Rutland to live.

There was always a mystery about the parentage and early life of Colonel Murray. In Jonas Reed's "History of Rutland," it is said that in the early settlement of the town John McMorrah came from Ireland in company with Edward Savage and his wife, John and Elizabeth McClanathan, Martha Shaw and others, and that his mother, Mrs. McMorrah, died on the passage. There is no authentic record of her death, and it is very much doubted whether his mother started to cross the ocean with him. By tradition he is reputed to have been the natural son of the Duke of Athol, whose surname was Murray. John Murray is the first name in the charter of Athol in this State, and it is supposed that he was instrumental in giving the town the name of Athol. And there is another significant fact bearing upon this question. When his daughter, Lucretia Murray, came to Lancaster to live, she brought with her a considerable quantity of silver plate that had belonged to her father and on each piece were engraved the arms of the Duke of Athol. Mrs. Sturgis, in her sketch of the Chandler family, says: "Some years since, one of Colonel

Murray's descendants went to 'Blair Athol,' the family seat of the Dukes of Athol, hoping to hear something about him, and there found an old retainer of the family who recalled the fact that a younger member of the house had disappeared many years before, nothing ever being heard of him again, though it was supposed he had run away to America."

It is also significant that while he permitted himself to be called McMorrah for a time after his arrival in America, he always signed his name John Murray.

It is supposed that he first appeared in Rutland prior to 1730. He began his career there as a farm laborer, and soon afterwards became a peddler and then a storekeeper. His name first appears on the town records in March, 1747, when he was chosen second in the Board of Selectmen and also one of the Assessors. In November, 1748, he acted as Moderator of a special town meeting to lay out a new highway. In 1749 he was again made a Selectman and the chairman of a committee of seven to care for the building of a meeting-house, "and also one of a committee of three to provide a schoolmaster." At this time he evidently had the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, and he was probably then about twenty-seven years old. At this time he had begun to acquire the real estate of which he subsequently became a very extensive owner. October 7, 1746, he bought of Jonathan Davis of Sharon, Conn., the Gen. Rufus Putnam place, for which he paid five hundred pounds sterling, and in the description thereof it appeared that he owned adjoining land on the west. He owned a good share of the land from the meeting-house westward to bounds of the town, and he also owned estates in Oakham, Athol and other towns. When his property was confiscated, about thirty estates were taken, which sold for over $100,000. He established his own residence on his land situated on the east side of the highway on the slope of the hill just south of the vil-

lage of Rutland, where the old Town Hall now stands since its removal from the site of the new Town Hall.

Lydia Watson Read, who died in Rutland April 6, 1904, at the advanced age of 93 years 5 months and 26 days, told me a few years before her death that she well remembered the Colonel Murray mansion. It was built before the Putnam house, and was somewhat similar to it in size and style. The hall was large, the staircase was fine. There were corner cupboards with glass doors. There were fireplaces in most of the rooms and some of the rooms were wainscoted to the ceilings. Mr. Daniel P. Phillips, formerly of Rutland, but now living in Columbus, Ohio, says that he helped his father tear down this house about the close of the Civil War. "The interior work was quite elaborate in large panels to the ceiling. The window weights, of solid lead instead of iron, as now, were found all around on top of the foundation timbers, where they had fallen after the cords holding them had decayed."

The outlook from this spot to the south and west is extensive and variegated.

Caleb A. Wall in his "Reminiscences of Worcester" says that "when the magnificent new State House for Ohio, at Columbus, was built, some doors were taken from what was then supposed to be the residence of General Putnam in Rutland, to form a part of the new structure, as a memorial of the distinguished founder of that State; but by a sad mistake the doors of the old mansion of Col. John Murray, torn down at that time, were taken instead of those from the former residence of General Putnam."

He lived in the style of the colonial nobleman and office-holder of that day. He was Colonel of a militia regiment and a good horseman. He was six feet three inches high and well proportioned, and when dressed in his regimentals, with knee breeches, brass buttons, and gold-banded hat, he made a striking and superb appearance. He had black servants and white attendants, with good horses and equi-

pages to match. He was very popular, and represented the town for twenty consecutive years in the General Court. He was a justice of the peace, and was time and again moderator of town meetings, selectman and assessor. He entertained frequently high company from Boston, Worcester, Concord and other places. Jonas Reed, who was his neighbor, says that "his office and parade added to the popularity and splendor of the town; and that on Representative day all his friends that could ride, walk, creep or hobble were at the polls, and it was not his fault if they returned dry." He promoted schools and for several years gave twenty dollars yearly towards supporting a Latin-Grammar school; he also gave a time-piece, which was placed in front of the gallery, with these words on the case, "A gift of John Murray, Esq." In addition to the time and attention he gave to his public duties, he engaged in farming and the care of his many estates, and also bought cattle for the army.

He sailed to America with Elizabeth McClanathan, a young girl of his own age, and the acquaintance on shipboard ripened into love and they were probably married about 1743, though there is no record of the marriage. Neither is there any record of the birth of their oldest child, Alexander, but there is a birth record of the next child, Isabel, September 10, 1745. After Isabel there were born to them eight other children, Elizabeth, John, Robert, Daniel, Samuel, Martha, second John and second Robert.

In 1756 Rutland, along with many other towns, was visited with a disease called bloody flux, and in the fall of that year sixty children were buried in Rutland, and among them were Robert and John Murray. On tombstones still standing in the old cemetery in Rutland may be found the following inscription:

In Memory of
Robert Murray, son

to John Murray, Esq'r,
and Elizabeth his wife
who died Sept. 20, 1756
in the 9 year of his age.

---

In Memory of
John Murray, son
to John Murray, Esq'r,
and Elizabeth his wife
who died Octr 7th, 1756
in the 13 year of his age.

After the death of these children two others were born and they were named John and Robert.

In 1760 Elizabeth, his wife, died, and she was buried beside the graves of her boys. Over her grave Colonel Murray caused to be placed a heavy stone slab, laid horizontally upon a brick foundation, with a bronze or copper tablet embedded therein bearing the following inscription, according to the authority of David E. Phillips in his pamphlet on "Monumental Inscriptions in the Old Cemetery at Rutland":

Elizabeth McClanathan
wife of
John Murray, Esq
died 1760.

The next year, September 1st, 1761, Colonel Murray married for his second wife Lucretia Chandler, daughter of the second Judge John Chandler of Worcester. Sabine says she was Colonel Murray's third wife, and this mistake has since been repeated many times. At the time of her marriage she was living in Boston with her brother-in-law, Benjamin Greene. Her sister, Mrs. Greene, had died and she was taking care of Mr. Greene's house and family. She was then thirty-one years of age and was a very beautiful woman, and was known in society as one of the "Chandler Stars of Worcester." After their marriage Colonel Murray had Copley paint one portrait of himself

and two of his wife. Mrs. Sturgis says that one of these portraits of Mrs. Murray was destroyed in the great Boston fire of 1872. She says "it was a beautiful picture, representing Mrs. Murray sitting in an armchair, and Gardiner Green, her little nephew, standing by her side." The other portrait of her was carried to St. John by Colonel Murray, and when his daughter Lucretia returned to live with her relatives in Lancaster, she brought along the portrait of her mother. Miss Murray died August 30, 1836, and bequeathed the portrait of her mother to Nathaniel Chandler and it hung in the old "Chandler house" in South Lancaster until a year ago, when it passed, by the will of Mrs. Mary G. (Chandler) Ware, to her nephew, Frank W. Chandler of Boston, in whose possession it now is. Mrs. Sturgis says, "It is a charming portrait of a beautiful woman; the colors in the portrait are as fresh and bright as they were more than one hundred years ago when Copley painted her picture."

After her marriage in Boston to Colonel Murray she went to live with him in Rutland, where she lived until her death on the 21st day of March, 1768. Her only child, Lucretia, was born in 1762. The inscription on her gravestone in Rutland reads as follows:—

Lucretia Chandler
wife of
John Murray, Esq,
died March 21, 1768.

The next year after her death, December 31, 1769, Colonel Murray married for his third wife Miss Deborah Brindley of Boston, by whom he had one daughter, named Deborah.

For the next four or five years he was busily engaged with his private and public affairs. Sabine, who examined his books of accounts, business memoranda, muster rolls, deeds of his estates, etc., left in his home in St. John,

says, "The manner in which he kept his books and papers showed that he was a careful, calculating and exact man in his transactions; method is seen in everything."

In 1774 the political trouble that had existed between the American colonies and the mother country for several years culminated in open antagonism. General Gage was sent here in April as the war governor of Massachusetts with four regiments of British soldiers to scare the people into submission. He was instructed to enforce the Boston Port Bill, which was intended to starve the people of Massachusetts into good behavior. He was ordered to arrest the leading patriots and send them to England for trial; and he was expressly authorized to use his own discretion as to allowing the soldiers to fire upon the people. These events caused Colonel Murray great tribulation. He was an office-holder and had sworn allegiance to King George the Third and to support the laws of the realm.

The voters of Rutland, who had honored him by election to every office within their gift for thirty years in town meeting assembled, instructed him as their representative "to use his best endeavors in the General Assembly to have the rights and privileges of this province vindicated and preserved to us and our posterity." The people had great confidence in him, but when he received an appointment as one of the King's mandamus councilors for the State, they knew he was looked upon by the British government as more friendly to it than to them. The storm broke in Worcester County on the twenty-second day of August, when two or three thousand men assembled in the morning upon the Common in Worcester for the purpose of asking Timothy Paine to resign the office of a Mandamus Councilor. After they had succeeded in forcing the resignation of Mr. Paine, about five hundred of them started for Rutland for the purpose of persuading Colonel Murray to refuse to accept the office of a Mandamus Councilor. They were joined on the way by about one thousand other armed

men, so that when they reached Colonel Murray's house there were about fifteen hundred of them. Mrs. Murray and other members of the family informed them that he was not at home, but they mistrusted this statement and instituted a thorough examination of the premises in search of him. They looked into every room and closet of the house from the cellar to the attic, and into every other place in the farm buildings where a man could hide himself. They were unsuccessful in finding him, but left a letter for him saying they had called to ask him to refuse to accept the office of a Mandamus Councilor, and that they would call again soon, unless his resignation appeared in the Boston papers. One indignant citizen said he would let Colonel Murray know that he had been there for a purpose, and thereupon thrust his bayonet through the oil portrait of the Colonel, which hung upon the wall. It is a little uncertain where Colonel Murray was at the time. Jonas Reed says that he received intelligence of the intended visit the night previous, and immediately left Rutland for the last time by a back road. There is a tradition in Rutland that word reached him on the day of the march that the patriots, or the rebels as he called them, were on the way to his home, and thereupon he hastily saddled one of his best horses and rode away towards Boston through Holden, while his visitors were marching towards Rutland over the Leicester and Paxton roads. But however it was, he did not leave Rutland for the last time on August the 22d, for Sabine is a truthful historian, and he says that he saw in St. John among the papers of Colonel Murray, in his own handwriting, the statement that he abandoned his house on the night of the 25th of August, 1774, and fled to Boston. The probabilities are that he rode away from his house on the night of Aug. 21st, or on the forenoon of the next day, and then came back again on the night of the 23d or 24th, and assisted his wife and children in packing up his deeds and papers, and the most valuable part

of his household goods for shipment to Boston, and then left Rutland for the last time on the night of Aug. 25th.

His exact whereabouts for the next few years are not well known in this part of the world. He reached Boston in safety, and his wife, with some of the children, arrived there soon afterwards with many of their household effects. When the British troops evacuated Boston in 1776, he and his family went with them to Halifax, and from there he went to England before he took up his home in St. John. Mrs. Ware told me that Miss Lucretia Murray, while living with her in Lancaster, said that she remembered going with her step-mother, Mrs. Murray, to England and Wales, and lived there for a year or two before they returned to St. John to reside. It is quite probable that Colonel Murray went over there and remained for some time before he returned with his wife and daughters. In 1780 he was proscribed and banished by an act of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1779 he lost his extensive estates by the Conspiracy Act. At the close of the war, he settled in St. John, and by the practice of thrifty business principles he was successful there. He had a pension of two hundred pounds sterling from the British government, and his income as a judicial magistrate and his business enterprises gave him a respectable livelihood, so that when he died in 1794, he left a good-sized estate. He built and lived in a house on Prince William Street, which Sabine says was standing in 1846, and was then estimated to be worth $20,000. Through the kindness of the Hon. John V. Ellis of St. John, who is now a Senator of New Brunswick in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa, I am able to give in full the inscription upon the marble tombstone of Colonel Murray in the Botsford plot in the old cemetery in St. John. It was erected by his grandson, Thomas, and the inscription is as follows:

**The dead, how sacred is the dust,**
**And sacred may this marble long remain.**

To the Memory of
John Murray, Esquire,
who was born in
Ireland
The 22nd day of November, 1720,
and died in this city,
August 30th, 1794.
Heaven gives us friends
To bless the present scene!
Removes them to prepare us for the next.
All evils natural
Are moral goods;
All discipline,
Indulgence on the whole!
Believe and look
With Triumph on the Tomb.

Colonel Murray's third wife, Deborah, lived with him in St. John, but I have been unable to ascertain when she died, or where she was buried. The portrait of Colonel Murray by Copley, which is a companion picture to the picture of Mrs. Lucretia Murray now in Boston, is still in existence in St. John, and in the possession of J. Douglas Hazen, Esq., who is a prominent barrister, and a member of the Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick. He is a great-grandson of Colonel Murray, and the son of the late Hon. R. L. Hazen, who had the portrait of Colonel Murray when Sabine was there in 1846. In speaking of the portrait Mr. Sabine says, "He is represented as sitting in the full dress of a gentleman of the day, and his person is shown to the knees. There is a hole in the wig; and the tradition in the family is that a party who sought the Colonel at his house after his flight, vexed because he had eluded them, vowed they would leave their mark behind them, and accordingly pierced the canvas with a bayonet."

There seems to be some misunderstanding as to where the canvas was pierced. Sabine, who saw the picture itself, says it was pierced in the wig by a bayonet thrust. Mrs. Sturgis says she has seen the picture hanging over

the sideboard in the house of the Hon. Robert L. Hazen in St. John, and that there is a hole in the right breast the size of a silver dollar, which was made by a bullet shot through it. Mr. William A. Kilbourn of Lancaster, a neighbor of the late Mrs. Ware, writes me that he has seen a photograph of the portrait of Colonel Murray, which shows a bayonet hole in the cheek made by some one who said he would leave his mark on it. Mr. J. Douglas Hazen has promised to send me a photograph of the oil painting, and when it arrives perhaps we shall be able to determine for ourselves where the canvas was pierced.

Some of the descendants of Colonel Murray have been among the most able and distinguished men of New Brunswick, but they descended through his daughters and not through his sons, as most of them did not bear the name of Murray. Among these distinguished descendants may be found the names of Botsford, Hazen, Bliss, Wilmot, Weldon and others, who attained high positions in professional life and legislative halls.

Colonel Murray was the father of twelve children, two of whom died young. Alexander, the oldest son, was a Whig, and served in the army of George Washington, and was wounded in the defense of his country's rights, for which he drew a pension, and when his father's lands were confiscated and sold, one farm in Rutland was reserved for him, upon which he lived during his life. He had five children, three sons and two daughters. This farm is situated near the outlet of Demond Pond, and is now known as the Pratt farm.

His daughter, Isabel, was born Sept. 10, 1745, and married in 1766 Daniel Bliss, a young lawyer of Concord, Mass. They went to live in the new house which Colonel Murray had built, and which is now known as the General Putnam memorial house. In accordance with the custom of those times, Mr. Bliss had his office in the house where he lived. While living there she had three children, one of whom,

John Murray Bliss, was born on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1771, and subsequently in New Brunswick became the President and Commander-in-chief of the colony. He occupied a seat in his majesty's Council, and at the time of his death in 1834 he was senior justice of the Supreme Court. He was a scholarly man, with frank and dignified manners, and commanded the universal confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

At the breaking out of the war Mrs. Bliss, with her husband and children, fled to Boston, and from there to the Provinces. Mr. Bliss joined the King's army, and served in the capacity of commissary. After the Revolution he settled in New Brunswick and became a member of the Council and the chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He died at Lincoln, near Fredericton, in 1806, at the age of sixty-six years, and his widow one year later at the age of sixty.

Colonel Murray's son, Daniel, graduated at Harvard University in 1771. It is said that his father had high hopes for him and built the General Putnam house for his use, and put it and the farm connected therewith in his name. Upon his graduation, his house in Rutland being then occupied by his sister Isabel and her family, he went to live in Brookfield and there practiced law with his distinguished brother-in-law, Joshua Upham.

He did not go to Boston in 1774, and by the next July he found it difficult to get there, for on the 6th of July, 1775, he sent the following petition to General Washington, asking a pass for his sister and brothers, Robert and John, to go into the town of Boston:

"*To his Excellency George Washington, Esq., General of the American Army.*

"The petition of Daniel Murray of Rutland humbly shows: That he has received the respected commands of his father, now a resident in Boston, to assist his sister and

two brothers, now at Waltham, in procuring them a pass into the town of Boston. Your petitioner therefore, in obedience to the commands of a parent, requests your excellency to grant his said sister and two brothers, Robert and John, a pass into Boston agreeable to a late resolve of this Provincial Congress, and your petitioner in duty bound shall ever pray."

This petition was referred by General Washington to the Committee of Safety and by the Committee to Congress. The letter of General Washington and the action of Congress were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, July 6, 1775,
6 o'clock p.m.

"Gentlemen: I am requested by his excellency to acquaint you that Daniel Murray has applied to him for a pass to go into Boston with a part of his father's family, as the General is wholly unacquainted with the circumstances of the case and the propriety of granting or refusing the request he refers himself to your advice and would be glad of your opinion on the subject as early as convenient. I am, gentlemen,

"Very respectfully your obed. humble servant,

JOS. READ.

"To the Committee of Safety sitting at Watertown."

November, 1775.

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration the letter from His Excellency Genl. Washington to the Committee of Safety respecting the petition of Daniel Murray of Rutland, who has requested leave for his sister and two of his brothers to go into Boston, which petition the Committee of Safety has referred to the consideration of Congress, beg leave to report that it is their opinion that the aforementioned petition ought not to be granted.

That the Committee of Safety be directed to acquaint His Excellency the General of the resolution of this house of the 24th of June last respecting the permitting of persons to go into Boston, and that it is their opinion that said resolution ought not to be receded from in the present case.

"Accepted."

Notwithstanding the refusal of Congress to grant the petition, Daniel and his brothers, Robert and John, got into Boston and entered the military service of the Crown. Daniel became a Major in the King's American Dragoons in 1778, and was proscribed and banished and his Rutland house and farm were occupied for the accommodation of the American officers and for the pasturing of cattle. On April 13, 1779, the General Court passed an act confiscating the property of proscribed absentees, and in 1781 John Fessenden, Caleb Ammidown and Jonathan Warner, being a committee to sell certain confiscated estates in Worcester County, and after duly advertising the same, sold at public vendue Daniel Murray's estate to Rufus Putnam, Esq., of Brookfield for the sum of nine hundred and ninety-three pounds silver money. The deed is dated May 24, 1781. On July 2, 1792, Rufus Putnam by his attorney, Jonas Howe, sold the estate to Stephen Sibley. This deed was witnessed by Levi Lincoln. Stephen Sibley sold the estate to Benjamin Meade, Jr., on June 21, 1796, and it remained in the Meade family until January 1, 1895, when it was conveyed to Burton W. Potter, Edwin D. Meade and Archibald M. Howe in trust for the Rufus Putnam Memorial Association.

At the close of the war Daniel Murray retired from the loyal army on half pay and took up his home in New Brunswick, where he became in 1792 a member of the House of Assembly.

In 1803 he left that province in embarrassed circumstances and lived in Portland, Maine, until his death in 1832.

Elizabeth Murray married Joshua Upham of Brookfield. Mr. Upham graduated at Harvard University in 1762. He was a man of fine attainments and speedily won a high position at the Worcester County Bar. When the Revolutionary War was commenced he sided with the Crown and entered on a military life as a Major in the King's American Dragoons, and rose to the rank of Colonel before the close of the war. After the treaty of peace he settled in New Brunswick and became a judge of the Superior Court and a member of the Council. During the war Elizabeth lived in New York and died there in 1782, the mother of five children.

Samuel Murray, like his brother Daniel, was educated at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1772. He was with the British troops at Lexington, April 19, 1775, and was taken prisoner, and by an order dated at Cambridge, June 15th, 1775, it was directed "that Samuel Murray be taken from the jail in Worcester to his father's homestead in Rutland, the limits of which he is not to pass until further orders." While a prisoner at his father's farm in Rutland, he petitioned the General Court for release, saying "that while in Boston, an apprentice to a physician in 1775, he followed the British to Lexington out of curiosity, but before they got there he realized his danger and left them, as he was in nowise connected with them. As he was an apprentice to a physician, he wished to be returned to him."

The following petition was submitted with Murray's:

"To the Council and House of Representatives: The petition of Samuel Ph. Savage and Nathan Spear of Boston, in said state. Humbly showeth.

"That Samuel Murrey of Rutland being taken as prisoner on the 19th day of April, 1775, and by order of this state confined at his father's farm at Rutland; and whereas Capt. John Johnson of Col. Knox's regiment of artillery

was lately made prisoner upon Long Island, your petitioners pray your honors he be released upon parole, he promising to get said Capt. Johnson return in his stead; or, if that can not be effected, to get said Johnson released on parole and some citizen of equal rank with himself return in his room, and return himself, and as in duty bound shall ever pray.

(Signed) SAM. PH. SAVAGE,
NATHAN SPEAR."

In 1778 he was proscribed and banished. He went to New Brunswick and died previous to 1785.

Robert 2d and John 2d both got inside the British lines and John became a Captain and Robert a Lieutenant in the King's American Dragoons. After the war Robert settled in New Brunswick, where he died of consumption in 1786, and John continued his military life in the British Army.

Martha Murray was not so successful as her brothers in getting out of the country. She was not allowed to go into Boston on Daniel's petition in 1775, but after the British left the town she found her way there, and on the 9th of February, 1778, she, under her pet name of Patty, petitioned the Massachusetts government for leave to go to her father in England. Her petition was granted upon condition no papers were found upon her that would injure the government.

This petition was in the following form:

"*To the Hon ble the Council and House of Rep. of State of Mass. Bay.*

The petition of Patty Murray late of Rutland in the co. of Wor. Humbly sheweth that she is the only one of her father's family now in this state her father on whom she alone depended for support being now in England and his whole fortune being taken into the hands of the Publick

she has no means of subsistance left has been long wholly dependant upon her friends, none of whom excepting one sister are under any obligation to contribute to her relief and her ability is much circumscribed having in common with your Petitioner been disinherited by the publicks disposition of their absent fathers fortune. She therefore hopes that no unfavorable impression will be made upon the minds of her countrymen when she asks leave of this Honorable Court to go to Newport from where to take her passage for England with a view to go to him from whom she is sure to receive a generous support she therefore begs your honors to permit your petitioner to go to Newport for the purpose aforesaid and is in duty bound shall ever pray.

PATTY MURREY."

"Boston, Feb. 9, 1778.

I have been unable to trace her footsteps after she left this country. Neither have I been able to find any record of her half sister, Deborah. But one of them probably married into the Hazen family and the other into the Botsford family, both being distinguished families of New Brunswick.

The other daughter, Lucretia, came back to live with her relatives in Lancaster, and we are tolerably familiar with her history. Mrs. Ware, with whom Lucretia lived for many years, told me that the reason she came away from St. John to live here was because she did not get along very well with her stepmother, and so her father sent her to Lancaster to live with the Chandlers and furnished the means for her support in Lancaster. Mrs. Sturgis says that she left St. John and came to Lancaster after the death of her father, but I am quite sure that Mrs. Ware told me that she came while her father was living and because she did not get along well with her stepmother.

Mrs. Ware also told me that she had a bright mind and was of an excellent disposition and character, but that she was one of the homeliest women she ever saw. Her features resembled the face of a monkey, and she was well aware of her homeliness, and for that reason would never allow a picture of herself to be taken. Sometimes she would stand before a mirror and say, "How could my handsome parents have such an ugly child as I am?"

In reading the life of Colonel Murray and his family one is impressed with the fact that the Revolutionary War was a civil war with family arrayed against family, and sometimes the members of the same family were in arms against each other. Sabine estimates that fully twenty-five thousand of the loyalists served in the British army during the Revolutionary War. And one is also impressed with the fact that at the beginning of the controversy the Whigs and the Tories were pretty evenly divided. After the commencement of hostilities the Whigs got control of affairs and the Tories were overawed and silenced. Several thousand of the loyalists embarked for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and colonized those provinces, but they constituted a small minority of those who sympathized with their views and preferred silence and acquiescence to proscription and banishment.

Mr. Potter quite surprised his audience with the great amount of information he had gleaned concerning this prominent Rutland man and his immediate family. Although the birth and ancestry of this remarkable person still remain an unsolved mystery, the paper was specially interesting and will prove a valuable contribution to our local history department. Nathaniel Paine, Esq., expressed his appreciation of the information furnished by the essayist, and acknowledged that considerable new light had been thrown upon the life and family of Colonel Murray, as the speaker of the evening had brought out

some facts hitherto unknown to some of the Worcester relatives, and in closing his remarks moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Potter, which was extended him by a unanimous vote. Remarks were also made by Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell, in which she expressed her pleasure at listening to the paper, and complimented Mr. Potter on the result of his researches, having found so much of interest concerning the family.

# PROCEEDINGS.

## FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1908.

THE REGULAR meeting was held at the rooms of the Society, President Maynard calling the assembly to order at eight o'clock p.m. There were present: Messrs. Baldwin, Burleigh, Crane, Darling, Davidson, Fowler, Forehand, A. V. Hill, M. A. Maynard, D. A. Putnam, Nathaniel Paine, Mr. Nutt, D. B. Williams, Miss Cogswell, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Moore, Miss Manly, Mrs. Putnam, Miss Reed, Miss Sawyer, Miss Smith, Mr. Parker, Miss Grover, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Nutt and a number of others, names not taken.

The Librarian reported additions during the month of April as follows: eleven bound volumes of books, forty-three pamphlets, also forty-four bound volumes of the Worcester Evening Gazette, covering the years 1890 to 1900, and from the Secretary of State the vital records of Billerica, Marlboro and Medfield; from Charles J. Dyer the key to the old stone jail which stood at Lincoln Square; also a whip once the property of John B. Gough, who presented it to Clinton M. Dyer, father of the donor.

Mrs. Charles Nutt was then introduced as the essayist of the evening, who presented the following paper, entitled:

# THE FURNITURE OF THE OLDEN TIME, ESPECIALLY THAT OWNED IN WORCESTER.

By Mrs. Charles Nutt.

Nearly every New England family boasts of some heirloom which has come down from former generations. Probably almost every member of this Society owns some such keepsake. It would take a lifetime to get a list of all such heirlooms, so I confined myself to such antique furniture as was in Worcester before 1800. I will mention, however, a few which were in nearby towns and which are of especial interest.

In seeking information of this kind one naturally goes first to the public institutions. The Antiquarian Society is national in character, so that many of their treasures do not pertain to Worcester. They have, however, a green slat-backed chair, with rush seat and an attachment for a writing-table, which belonged to Gov. Levi Lincoln. Col. William Henshaw's large chest is there, also his gun and his portrait, although they are hardly furniture. The Society owns also the desks of three colonial governors, Governor Bowdoin, Governor Belcher and Governor Leverett, besides John Hancock's office desk, sideboard, tall clock and double chair. Several Chippendale chairs of different patterns came to them from the Salisbury, Trumbull and Lincoln families of Worcester.

Although the Society of Antiquity has a large collection of antiques, of most of it very little of the history is known. There is the hooded mahogany cradle which the elder Levi Lincoln owned. It was built in 1782 and the governors of two states have been rocked in it. The Salisbury cradle is probably as old, but is of a different pattern, low and narrow, with a quaint high post at the head and foot. Governor Lincoln's iron chest and a food-warmer from

the Salisbury house are with them. The early beds of our forefathers were strung with rope, on which rested the mattress of straw. In time this would get out of shape and would tend to settle through the coarse mesh of the rope springs. To prevent this a bed-mat was sometimes used. This was made from oak strips about two inches wide, woven basket fashion in a coarse mesh. These mats are rarely to be found now, and the one in the Museum is much worn. It was made by Peter Slater, who lived in a house where the new Consolidated car barn now stands, and who was a member of the Boston Tea Party. A corn-sheller, fashioned from an immense log, and a plow made by Nathaniel Harrington, who was born in 1742, can hardly be classed as house furniture, but are surely worth mention.

From the Flagg family, which was one of the first families to come to Worcester, and of which Col. Benjamin Flagg was a member, there is a flax wheel with cards and hatchel, also a clock reel. A still for distilling rose leaves, peppermint and spearmint is said by the family to be more than 150 years old. It is said that Mrs. John Flagg, who was Sarah Ward, used to take orders for mints and perfumes from the quality. Among her customers were Mrs. Daniel Waldo, Mrs. Bradish, Mrs. Fiske and Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the Governor. The Flagg farm was on what is now Millbury Avenue and the house is now occupied by Horace Sprague. Sally Flagg was born in 1783, just at the close of the war. When she was sixteen she wrought a sampler which is of unusual interest, as it has a picture of the Flagg homestead upon it. The poem is unique, and reads thus:

> Youth, the blooming part of life,
> Like a flower must fade and die.
> Just so brittle is the thread
> On which this great life depends.

So are all things fast encircling
For to convey us to our home.

You have heard of the toastmaster who said, "We are gathered here at this little importune affair." I think Sally's poem must be called a little "importune affair." The sampler is now owned by Mrs. Mary C. Flagg. A churn from the Burnside place, and a cheese-press from the Dea. Samuel Perry estate, which was once owned, according to the description, by "N. Gates," completes the list from the Society of Antiquity.

Mrs. George H. Harlow has several pieces which belonged to Dr. Edward Flint of Shrewsbury. Among them is a cherry chair of the Queen Anne type which was popular before the Revolution, and Dr. Flint's Windsor office chair. There is also a highboy, and it is said that the five daughters had each a drawer for her own use. The two small drawers at the bottom were used for their stockings. In the course of time one of the girls was married and left home. Her sisters were inconsolable and sat down before the chest and cried over the empty drawer. Soon after the close of the war Doctor Flint made this entry in his diary: "Jan. 1st, 1787. Placed to-day a clock in the southeast corner of the middle room.—Edward Flint." The grandfather's clock stood in that same corner, undisturbed, for a hundred years. Its one hundredth birthday was celebrated by a family party and a poem was written in honor of the occasion. The clock now stands in a corner of Mrs. Harlow's living room and does its duty as faithfully as ever. Doctor Flint's case of instruments is interesting. The case is of pocket size and the instruments are most crude. They were no doubt the means of saving the lives of some of the Worcester Volunteers, although they must have been regarded as instruments of torture, as anesthetics were unknown. Mrs. Harlow has also an almost complete set of pink lustre ware of which she is very proud.

Before Isaiah Thomas built his house he boarded with Doctor Dix, who lived in a house where Francis H. Dewey's residence now stands. It was his custom to carry home papers and manuscript to look over while waiting for his meals. Mrs. C. C. Baldwin is the fortunate owner of the slat-backed chair in which he always sat and read while the dinner was cooking. His desk, used for many years in the Spy office, is owned by Mr. Nutt.

In the family of Mr. A. A. Gordon is a roundabout chair which belonged to Ephraim Goff, of Henniker, N. H., who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. It came to them through his granddaughter. Mr. John Heywood has a mahogany secretary with brass handles, which has always been in his family. Mrs. Ellen Morse Brown has a swell-front mahogany bureau which is a Morse heirloom.

One of the most noted houses which used to ornament Main Street was the Wheeler mansion opposite the Court House. Rev. Joseph Wheeler came here from Harvard, Massachusetts, in 1781 and built a house, which he occupied until the mansion was ready in 1785. Mr. Wheeler was a prominent man. He was a member of the first Continental Congress. There is a tradition in the family that he was Chaplain to General Washington, and it is a fact that he spent several weeks at Washington's camp at Cambridge. It is said also that he assisted in laying out the fortifications at Bunker Hill. One of his descendants living in Boston has a cannon-ball which was fired from a British vessel. It passed over the heads of a group of gentlemen, among them Rev. Mr. Wheeler, standing on the side of the hill. In its passage a sucker from an apple tree was cut off and fell at Mr. Wheeler's feet. He secured both the ball and the stick, which he fashioned into a cane, now owned by another descendant. Mrs. Everett H. Warren, a Wheeler descendant, has a tea-table from that family. Her grandmother, who lived to an advanced age, used to say that it was made from pepper-tree wood,

and that she had positive knowledge that it was the table off which Adam and Eve ate the apple. It is of the kind now known as a dish-top table. She has also a Windsor chair and a tambour writing-desk. This desk is of mahogany with inlay of satinwood and ebony. The usual sliding doors, which give it its name, conceal pigeon holes and drawers. Beneath the folding table are a drawer and cupboard. The wood for the cupboard doors was carefully selected so that a large knot in the wood forms the centre of the door, and the marking is beautiful. This desk was made for Daniel Greenleaf Wheeler by Joseph Wheeler, cabinet-maker and a relative, about the time of the Revolution. A very old lady now living in Worcester, granddaughter of the cabinet-maker, is authority for this statement. When Mrs. Warren telephoned to her to get the facts about the desk, she was much worried for fear Mrs. Warren intended selling it.

Mrs. John H. Orr, Regent of D. A. R., is descended from the Grout family which settled here in 1744 on a farm on Vernon Street. Mrs. Orr had a number of pieces of the Grout furniture, but they were accidentally destroyed. She still has a mahogany bureau and a mirror with a picture of a dancing girl on the upper half, also silver spoons marked for "Anna Grout" and some marked for "Candace Davis;" also some pieces of pewter. Mrs. Sarah Thayer has a highboy which belonged to the early Jonathan Grout.

Of the Tatmans, also among the pioneers, John Tatman was a minuteman in the company of Capt. Timothy Bigelow, Col. Artemas Ward's regiment, and marched with them to Lexington on the alarm. Mr. Charles T. Tatman has several heirlooms of that family. Some silver spoons marked "L. T." belonged to John's wife, Lucy, who was a Dudley, said to have been of the Governor Dudley family. The "M. A. T." on the back of the spoons signifies Mr. Tatman's grandmother, Mary Ann Tatman. She was

a Wiser and was related to James Wiser, who was in the same company of minutemen. This John Tatman, the minuteman, gave the land for and dedicated the old Tatman burying-ground at Quinsigamond. He is buried there. Mr. Tatman says that for some time the city has been trying to do away with that burying-ground, but that as long as he lives he shall oppose such action. Mr. Tatman has inherited a set of spoons and ladles of heavy silver of that period, marked "P. B.," for Peter Banner. When Peter married his second wife she had an "E." added for her own name, "Elizabeth." Of the furniture there is a Sheraton bedstead with the distinguishing fluted leg, a Windsor chair and an ottoman of Hepplewhite design and a Dutch style tea-table, sometimes called Queen Anne. This table has the cabriole legs, which are elaborately carved, and the "duck-foot." Two of the legs move out to support the leaves. Mr. Tatman's most highly prized possessions are the sword and cane of Daniel Gookin, first sheriff of Worcester County, which was instituted in 1731. He was Mr. Tatman's great-great-great-grandfather, the line running James, Reuben, John, Sally Gookin, Daniel Gookin. He was sheriff from 1731 until his death in 1743. His father, Daniel Gookin, came from Virginia and was the friend and co-laborer of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. He was the Major-general of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. The cane is a malacca stick with ivory handle, a ribbon run through the handle. The sword is iron with inlaid silver guard. These two articles are fully authenticated and have been in Worcester longer than any other relic which I was able to trace.

The Curtis place is situated on Lincoln Street out near the city line. The old house was burned down and with it much of its contents. A few things, however, were saved, and these are prized highly by Mr. William C. Curtis, the present owner. Capt. John Curtis, his progenitor, was in the French War. The present Curtis house is large

and roomy. An upholstered easy chair with Dutch bandy legs stands in the parlor. These were sometimes called "wing chairs," on account of the peculiar shape of the sides. They were considered a luxury. Three Dutch chairs were saved, one with straight legs and the others of the cabriole pattern. One was a rocker, but the rockers have been removed. There is also a Dutch roundabout chair. In the hall a Sheraton card-table and a small oval walnut stand share the honors with the grandfather's clock. This clock was made by hand in Worcester in 1775 by Abel Stowel, who then lived on the south side of the Common. It has brass works. On top are three gilt balls, and the picture ornamenting the face is a gaily-colored blue-jay. It was a long job in those days to make cog wheels by hand and clocks with brass works were much called for. They were very expensive and it was a mark of quality to have one. Those who could not afford a clock with brass works had to be content with wooden ones. These cost much less and were made by a Deacon Talor. Mr. Stowel had a smart mulatto boy named George Sines, who was a born mechanic. With tools he could make any part of machinery, but if he did not have tools he would make them. He also had a great propensity to take what did not belong to him, and finally landed in prison. George Sines helped Mr. Stowel make this clock. A. M. Wilson, who was Postmaster for many years, made the casting for the woodwork. The clock was placed in the best corner of the room and always kept waxed and rubbed to keep it bright and handsome. It has kept time for four generations, and is still at work. Mr. Curtis showed me a pair of sperm oil lamps of fine design, two warming-pans, a short malacca stick with ivory handle and the usual ribbon, which was used by his great-grandfather, his grandmother's footstove, and a pair of very old Sheffield plate candlesticks which he said he found among some rubbish in the cellar.

Jacob Chamberlain came here from Newton in 1742 and bought a tract of land on Salisbury Street from Richard Flagg, where he settled. This family was loyal to the crown, and his son John, who succeeded to the estate, was among those loyalists who were disarmed by the Committee of Safety and Correspondence in May, 1775. He married the daughter of Capt. John Curtis. Gen. Robert H. Chamberlain, sheriff of Worcester County, is his direct descendant. He and his brother own the old place, which is dismantled and let to tenants. The furniture has been scattered. General Chamberlain has but two pieces, one a tea-table, similar to Mr. Tatman's, but without the elaborate carving; the other a highboy which his grandfather, the John Chamberlain before mentioned, bought from a sea captain. It came from Japan, and is a fine example of Japanese art. The drawers are ornamented with landscapes and figures of men in gold and colors in embossed work, and the whole is lacquered. None of the brasses are missing. Mrs. Angelo Truda, also a descendant of the Chamberlain family, has a slat-backed chair and a hundred-legged table which came to her from them.

The late Mr. Salisbury's grandmother lived in the mansion at Lincoln Square. When she died nearly all her furniture, of which there was much that was very fine, was sold at public auction. But little was left. A highboy with inlaid work stands in the office, and was probably saved because it was a convenient receptacle for papers. I went over the house on Highland Street, but was disappointed to find so little to remind one of the early days of the family. The house was expensively furnished with massive mahogany of the style in vogue about 1830. Of the Revolutionary period there are remaining a couple of small rush-seated chairs, a Windsor chair, which had been painted white and fitted with a gaily colored cushion and ribbons. In the library was an old Windsor armchair. By the time I had been over the first and second floors I

was discouraged, but I thought I would explore the third floor, although I hardly expected to find anything. The tag on the key read, "Picture gallery, third floor." The room was large and low-studded. Several framed and unframed pictures and portraits stood and hung against the wall. Three or four old hair trunks, some books, and a pile of ancient cut-glass wine-glasses littered the bare floor. But there was a set of six beautiful Sheraton chairs in perfect condition. Evidently, they were considered too old-fashioned for use. Two embroidered fire-screens of walnut had also been relegated to the attic. From one of them the crewel work had been torn away, but the other was nearly as good as new, the colors showing bright and clean.

The Paine house on Lincoln Street is a perfect museum which would furnish material for a paper by itself. I can only mention the most interesting pieces.

The china is perhaps as important as anything, as very few people except collectors can claim the ownership of such a quantity. A cupboard about ten feet square has shelves around three sides, which are literally loaded with china, not a piece of which is even nicked. There is a large set of Nankin china, with huge platters and delicate patterned plates in dark blue. In this set there are numbers of curious little cups provided with covers. A Lowestoft punch-bowl, cups and saucers, and a pitcher or tankard, are beautiful. Of a later date is a set of Crown Derby in gorgeous coloring of red, blue and gold. The top shelves are full of cut-glass decanters and glasses.

Between two windows of the drawing-room hangs a Girandole mirror, so called on account of the branches for candles. The round mirror is convex, and is about a foot in diameter. The gold frame is oval in effect, having much ornamentation at top and bottom. The candles are set on each side and a spread eagle surmounts the whole. Miss Frances Morse, in her book, "Furniture of the Olden

Time," pictures a similar mirror owned by the Albany Historical Society. The Paine mirror was originally the property of Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, and was bought at auction by Mr. Paine at the time Mr. Maccarty's effects were sold. In an obscure corner upstairs hangs a broken and disreputable looking mirror, which is much older than the one just mentioned. It is about six feet tall, with a narrow frame. The glass is in two sections, with the smaller piece at the top. This type was made as early as 1725.

Among the more modern stuffed easy chairs in the drawing-room is a set of six mahogany chairs of a Chippendale pattern. A Dutch chair of about 1710, maple, stained to represent oak, and two fine Hepplewhite chairs, are in the library. In the upstairs rooms are several Windsor rockers, some with cushions of flowered material. They are painted green, as were those of the original Philadelphia make. Two painted Sheraton chairs in a more or less damaged condition are in the attic.

A curious upholstered sofa in the southeast corner room upstairs is very old, being made to order for Hon. Timothy Orne of Salem, father of Lois Orne, who was Miss Lois Paine's great-grandmother, and wife of Dr. William Paine. It is very long, having four legs to support the front, and is fully thirty inches deep. Her brother, Timothy Orne, Jr., died on this sofa in 1789. He was a Harvard classmate of Dr. William Paine in 1768.

I did not count the tables, but I wish I had, as they were everywhere. The dining-table seemed to me the finest of the lot. The top, with the leaves down, measures at least a yard across, and is made of a single board of mahogany. The great leaves, each a single board, reach nearly to the floor. The weight is enormous. Of course it is covered with the dust of years, as the house has been long uninhabited, but one can imagine the polish which would reflect the lovely old china, glass and silver. There

is another similar table, but smaller. Two Hepplewhite card-tables, a very old circular table made in two sections, a three-legged stand and a large oval tea-table are among the number. There is also a walnut candle-stand with oval screen and a work-table with small drawers, which was used by Mrs. Russel Sturgis of Boston, mother of Mrs. Frederick W. Paine. A low mahogany oval-topped table was used constantly for many years as a writing-table by Dr. Paine.

The beds, most of them, were high-posters of the period just following the Revolution, with the exception of one in the attic, which was not set up. The plain posts seemed to indicate that this was of Revolutionary date. A block front dressing-table with dressing-glass, a wash-stand with Nankin china pitcher and bowl, a highboy which belonged to Thomas H. Peck, great-great-great-grandfather of Miss Lois Paine, were among the many treasures on the second floor.

The house boasts of two tall clocks, one of which belonged to the Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty. A secretary, with cabinet-top, was also his property. Probably many of his sermons were written at that desk.

There are books everywhere, and the attic is full of the accumulation of years. There are saddle-bags, hair trunks, chests for immense bottles of the liquid refreshment so commonly used in those days; also Dr. Paine's mortar and pestle and two pewter hot water plates which were used by him in camp when he was surgeon with King George's army.

Besides all the wealth of mahogany and china there are several pieces of silver which belonged to Lois Orne, made by Paul Revere, with his mark upon them; also spoons, knives, forks, etc., made to order in London for her husband, Dr. William Paine. The Sheffield plate, of which there is a quantity, was exhibited a year ago at the Art Museum, including two épergnes, with cut-glass bowls, two

candelabra, cake-basket, fruit-dish and other articles. In the Paine house are six bedroom candlesticks with handles, snuffers and trays.

Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Timothy and Sarah (Chandler) Paine, married Dr. Joseph Trumbull. The Chandler-Paine heir-looms inherited by her are now widely distributed among her numerous descendants, of whom only the grandchildren of the late Mrs. Wm. S. Lincoln and Miss Louisa Trumbull Cogswell reside in Worcester. These included several chairs, and a set of Nankin plates used at the famous dinner at which John Adams was a guest. Her namesake, Mrs. George S. Barton, née Elizabeth Trumbull Lincoln, owns a Lowestofft sugar-bowl from her wedding china; also one of Timothy Paine's silver drinking-cans. Miss Cogswell has a pepper-box from the wedding silver of Nathaniel and Sarah Paine, parents of Timothy (date 1713), and a cup and saucer table with raised rim.

The Perry family settled in Worcester in 1751, coming from Watertown. They bought a homestead on Sagatabscot Hill, now Union Hill, adjoining the Digory Sargent place, on what is now Vernon Street, where the old house is still standing. Deacon Nathan Perry, who came with his father, was an ardent patriot and a prominent man. Mrs. William Woodward has a highboy which was his, and Mrs. Isaac Hildreth another highboy and two Chippendale chairs.

In the attic of the old house was kept a plain old chest. It is made of English pine, and the cover was originally hung on loops of wire instead of hinges. On the front are two inscriptions, evidently burned into the wood with a little stamped pattern. Each is surrounded by a simple design or kind of frame. One consists of the initials "S. C." The other is a date about which there seemed to be some doubt. It looks like either 1625 or 1695. The family has always supposed it

to have been the property of Sarah Clary, wife of John Perry, who settled in Watertown, and whose son, Josiah, came to Worcester in 1751. Sarah Clary was born in 1647, so that it would have been quite impossible for her to have owned a chest in 1625. It would have been quite as impossible for her to have put her maiden initials on a chest in 1695, as she then had been married twenty-eight years.

The mere fact of a date on an article is no proof of its antiquity, as any one can understand. Some evidences must be found to establish the age. If any one had wished to make Sarah Clary the owner of this chest, he certainly would have worked out his arithmetic more carefully.

Also the family has had the impression that the chest was brought over from England, but Sarah Clary was born in this country. Certainly, the chest must have belonged to some one else.

Sarah Clary's father, John Clary, lived in Watertown. Probably he was a neighbor of the Perrys. From a deposition which he made July 10, 1672, that he was sixty years old, we infer that he was born about 1612. He married February 12, 1643-4, Sarah Cassell. Granting the two young people were about the same age, Sarah Cassell would have been a girl of fifteen or sixteen in 1625, and very likely used that chest for her marriage outfit. What more natural than that her only daughter and namesake should use the chest for the same purpose? Thus the evidence is conclusive that this chest was made in England, used in 1625 by Sarah Cassell, and brought to this country by her some time prior to her marriage in 1643. It is now owned by Mrs. Isaac Hildreth, a descendant of the Cassells, Clarys and Perrys, and a member of this Society. Since it came into her possession it has been mended. The hinges, which were worn and eaten so that they were useless, have been replaced by strap hinges. Considering the prominence of the Perry family in the religious and political history of

Worcester, this chest ought to be considered one of the most highly prized relics in the city.

Remarks followed by Miss Cogswell, Mr. Crane and Nathaniel Paine, Esq. All were agreed that, considering the sacredness with which such family heirlooms are usually held, Mrs. Nutt had succeeded unusually well in gaining access to such a valuable and interesting collection and obtaining so complete a history of the various choice and almost priceless family relics. As a mark of appreciation she was given a unanimous vote of thanks for her entertaining and instructive essay.

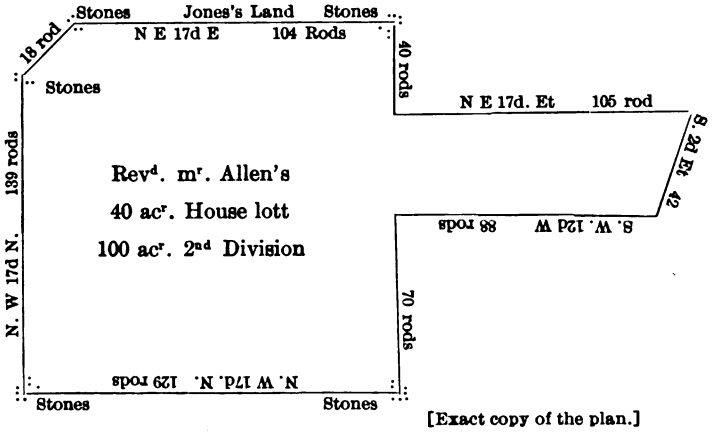
## ABSTRACTS OF EARLY WORCESTER LAND TITLES, FROM THE RECORDS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

(*Continued from Vol. XXII, page 238, of Society's Proceedings.*)

BENJAMIN ALLEN, "of Bridgewater in the county of Plymouth in New England Clere," sold to Thomas Foxcroft, "of Boston in the county of Suffolk in N. Engl$^{d}$ aforesaid Clere," Oct. 7, 1724, for one hundred and forty-five pounds, "One hundred and forty acres of Land Situate lying and being in the South half of the Township of Worcester in the county of Middlesex lately laid out being bounded West by land of Nathanil Jones and Jonathan Moor North by the Said Jones's land touching the South East corner of the town line East and South by Common land as will appear by the Platt in the Records of Worcester. Also Six Acres of Swamp or medow land bounded as on the Records of the Said Township appears Together with all upland undivided belonging to my forty acre Right in the Said South half of Worcester aforesaid the Said granted Lands being all my Right Title and Interest which now belongs to me or remains by me undisposed of in the Said South half of Worcester aforesaid." Deed witnessed by Daniel Henchman and Samuel Gerrish, and recorded at Cambridge, Oct. 22, 1724, Book 24, p. 183.

[This deed is accompanied by the following document:]

The Platt of the beforementioned farm is as follows— Worcester Nov$^{r}$ 18$^{th}$ 1718 By order of y$^{e}$ Hon$^{ble}$ Committee and pursuant to a Grant laid out to y$^{e}$ Rev$^{d}$ m$^{r}$ Benjamin Allen upon the Right of Samuel Leonard forty acres house Lott and one hundred Acres Second Division joyning together in worcester bounded partly west by land of Nath$^{ll}$ Jones and Jon$^{a}$ Moor North by land of s$^{d}$ Nath$^{ll}$ Jones touching y$^{e}$ South East corner of the town line every way also by Comon land as it is Signified in the Platt Survey'd p$^{r}$ David Haynes—




[Exact copy of the plan.]

The abov written is a true Copy of the Grant made and confirmed to m^r Benjamin Allen as it is Entered in the town book of worcester fol^o 74

Examined and attested p^r W^m Payne T Clerk
Midd^x Ss. Camb 22 Oct^o 1724 Reed and Entred
P^r ffra^s ffoxcroft Reg^r

David Haynes of Sudbury, Gentleman, sold to Obadiah Ward of Sudbury, Husbandman, March 5, 1721-2, "for and in Consideration of the good Will love and Affection which I have and do bear unto [him]" "Two Certain Tracts of Land Situate lying & being in the town of Worcester being towards the Westerly Side of the town The One Tract or parcel containing Sixty acres be it more or less Butted and bounded as follows beginning at a hemlock tree on the West Side bever brook meadow from thence Norwesterly by a White Oak tree marked D. H from thence Westerly to a heap of Stones and a Stake from thence South Westerly to a crotched black Oak near the Top of Chesnut hill from thence South East Eight Deg^r East to a White Oak near the West Side of bever meadow and So on the Same Line to bever brook to a Stake from thence North up the brook to m^r Allen's meadow the Brook

the Bounds Norwesterly to the upland by m^r^ Allen's meadow from y^nce^ to the hemlock where it begun—Also Another parcel of meadow Swamp & upland on both Sides of half way river Joyning North to the land of Joshua Rice beginning on the West Side of half way River Imprimis at a White Oak marked D H from thence Easterly crossing half way river and the Swamp to another white oak marked continuing that line near Eighty Rod to a heap of Stones, Then turning Southerly Thirty Rod to a heap of Stones from thence Northerly to a red Oak marked D. H. from thence Twenty Rod to the White Oak where it began. This Tract of Land contains ffiften Acres be it more or less—Also half the thirty acre Right in the first Six mile and however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded in the town book of Worcester Records with Convenient passable ways."

Tabitha Haynes, wife of David, relinquishes her right of Dower in same, signing the deed with her mark.

Deed witnessed by Daniel Haynes, Phineas Haynes and Peter Bent, and recorded at Cambridge April 3, 1724, Book 22, p. 700.

JOANNA WARD, of Worcester, widow of Obadiah Ward, sold to James Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, June 13, 1722, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Parcel of Land Containing by Estimation Three Ten acre Lotts Be the Same more or Less Scituate Lying and Being in the Southerly Part of the Town of Worcester abovesaid and it Lyeth on and adjoyning to the Northwesterly Side of Oak hill on Both Sides of mill Brook and is Bounded Begining at a Grey Oake tree Standing on the Riseing Ground a Little westerly from the Sawmill From thence Runing Easterly a Cross the Brook to a Stake and heap of Stones Standing on Oak hill thence Turning northerly and Runing 36 Rod thence Turning the Angle and Runing northerly Cross pine meadow brook to a Small Red oak thence Turning

and Runing westerly a Cross mill Brook to a Grey oak Tree and from thence Turning the angle and Runing Southerly to a Stake and heap of Stones thence Turning the angle more westerly to the Grey oak Tree first abovementioned Excepting a Highway of four Rods wide which Runs Through Said Lott on the westerly Side also Ten acres of Land Lying Joyning to the forementioned Parcel of Land Being on the Northerly Side thereof which was formerly Granted & Laid out to the Said Obadiah in allowance for the Highway on the Westerly Side of the afore Bounded Three ten acre Lott Also Two acres more whereon the House now Stands being Part of a Second Division Granted and Laid out to the abovesaid Joanna Ward as they are Bounded or Reputed to be bounded and Set forth in the Several platts thereof as they are Entered in the Town Book of Worcester.

Deed witnessed by Nathanil ————, Jonas Rice, and Andrew Rice, and recorded at Cambridge, June 19, 1730, Book 31, p. 352.

JOANNA WARD, of Worcester, Widow of Obadiah Ward, deeded to her wellbeloved Son, Obadiah Ward, of Worcester, July 24, 1722, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate in Worcester aforesaid Containing by Estimation five acres be the Same more or be it less Westerly of Prospect and is bounded as follows Viz$^{t}$ beginning at a Pine tree marked and from thence runing Northerly to a Stake and heap of Stones then turning Westerly and runing to a White Oak tree marked then turning Southerly and runing to a Stake and heap of Stones and from S$^{d}$ heap of Stones runing Easterly to the pine tree first abovementioned And Also the one half part of all that my whole town Right which my loving husband Obadiah Ward formerly bought of Leonard Hoar which was granted to Said Leonard Hoar by the Hon$^{d}$ Comm$^{ee}$ of in and unto all after Divisions and Draughts of Lands

meadows Swamps Wood Timber & herbage which Shall or may hereafter be known or proportioned in the most northerly half part of the Township of Worcester abovesaid by Vertue of a three ten acre House Lott formerly quartered to S$^{d}$ Leonard Hoar in S$^{d}$ Town."

Joanna Ward signed the deed with her mark and seal, in presence of Daniel Mixer, Zephaniah Rice and Jonas Rice, and it was recorded at Cambridge Sept. 16, 1724, Book 24, p. 142.

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On the same day and for a similar consideration as the one mentioned in the foregoing deed, Joanna Ward deeded to her other sons, Daniel, Uriah and Isaac Ward, certain tracts of land in Worcester as follows, the deeds being recorded in Book 24, pp. 144-6.

To Daniel she deeded "Several certain parcels of Land and meadow Situate and lying in Worcester abovesaid containing in the whole one hundred and Eight Acres be the same more or less Viz$^{t}$ One three Ten acre Lott of upland which was formerly granted unto Leonard Hoar being on the West Side of Mill brook on the North Side of the Country old road partly and partly on the South Side of S$^{d}$ road bounded South by a Lott laid out to Jonathan Hubbard Easterly by Ephraim Curtis's land every else by Common as is Signified in the Platt: And also three Acres of meadow lying in a meadow called and known by the name of Prospect meadow and is bounded Southerly by meadow in the possession of Joseph Crosbey North by meadow of the Said Joanna Ward West upon the School East upon the Land of Joseph Crosbey as also Seventy five acres of Land being a Second division of Land laid out to the house lott beginning at the Norwest corner of Said houselott being a walnut tree thence running Westerly by land in possession of John Stearnes to a white Oak Tree then turning and runing Northerly by land in the possession of John Oulton and Company to a Stake and heap of Stones and then turn-

ing and runing Southerly to a Stake and heap of Stones and from thence turning and runing Easterly to a hemlock tree marked having the land of Joshua Rice on the West and on the South and from the Said Hemlock tree runing North to a White Oak tree being the corner mark of the homelott; And also the one half part of the town right or Right in Common, which shall or may be known or proportioned by Vertue of Said house lot in the northerly half part of the township of Worcester abovesaid."

Deed witnessed by Daniel Mixer, Zephaniah Rice, Jonas Rice, Moses Haven and John Stacy.

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To her son Uriah she deeded "a Certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid containing by Estimation One hundred Acres be the Same more or be it less lying a little Westerly of Prospect mead° and is bounded as followeth Viz$^{t}$ beginning at an Elmn tree marked from thence runing Easterly by land in possession of Joshua Rice to a Stake and heap of Stones and from S$^{d}$ heap of Stones runing northerly to a white oak tree having the Ministerial land on the East then runing Westerly by Land in the possession of M$^{r}$ Andrew Gardner to a Stake and heap of Stones & from Said heap of Stones runing Southerly to the Elmn tree first above mentioned and also all that my whole town Right of in and unto all after Divisions and draughts of Land Meadows Wood Timber or herbage in the Northerly half part of the town of Worcester that shall hereafter be known or proportioned by Vertue of fifteen acres of homestead already laid out in the South half."

She makes provision that her son Uriah shall pay to her "welbeloved daughter Thankful Ward five pounds in good and Currant money of this province when she shall arrive to Eighteen years of age; and also yield and pay or cause to be yielded and paid unto his hon$^{d}$ Mother Joanna

Ward ten pounds in like money if she shall demand the Same when a Widow."

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To her son Isaac she deeded "a Certain Tract of Land containing One hundred and Twelve Acres be the Same more or be it less and bounded as followeth beginning at a Stake and heap of Stones Standing a little Easterly of half way River on the Side of a hill from thence runing Northerly by land of Daniel Heywood to a Stake and heap of Stones then the angle and runing Westerly partly by land of Moses Rice and by land of John Oulton and Company to a Chesnut marked and from Said Chesnut tree runing Southerly to a White ash tree marked then the Angle and runing Easterly and partly by land of Digory Sargeant and partly by land of Joshua Rice over the River to the heap of Stones first above mentioned: And also three acres of meadow lying in mead° commonly called and known by the name of Prospect meadow and bounded Southerly by meadow of Daniel Ward Westerly upon the School and Easterly upon Joseph Crosbeys land and all that my whole Right Title & Interest of in & unto all after Divisions and Draughts of Lands meadows Swamps Timber or herbage in the most Northerly half part of the township of Worcester aforesaid which shall and may hereafter be known or proportioned by vertue of fifteen Acres of homestead already laid out in the South half part of Said Town."

She also provides that Isaac or his heirs shall pay unto her well beloved daughter, Thankful Ward, five pounds when she is eighteen years of age, and also to his mother, Joanna Ward, ten pounds if she shall demand the same when a widow.

JAMES RICE, of Worcester, yeoman, deeded to his son Tyrus Rice, of Worcester, Housewright, July 1, 1726, for and in consideration of his love, good will and affection towards

the son, "a Certain Tract of Land Scituate Lying and Being In Worcester aforesaid Being part of a Second Division Laid out in Worcester to the Said James Rice Containing by Estimation fifty Two acres be the Same more or Less and is Butted and Bounded Southerly in part by Land Laid out to Aaron Adams and in part by Land Laid out to m$^{r}$ Jonas Rice Easterly by part of Said Second Division northerly in part by Land out to Gershom Rice and in part by the other part of Second Division Laid out to the Said James Rice Westerly by mill brook First angle Begins at the N. W. Corner of Aaron Adams House Lot thence Runing E 9 Degrees South to the N. E. Corner of Said House Lott Second Angle Runing Southerly to the Land of m$^{r}$ Jonas Rice being a white oak Third Turning and Runs E: 2 Degrees north forty Two Rod to a Stake and Stones being Twelve Rod westerly from the Corner of the Second Division Fourth Angle Runing north 2 Degrees W. fifty four Rod to Stones being Twelve Rod Westerly from the other Corner of Said Second Division fifth angle Runing by the Land of m$^{r}$ Gershom Rice Thirty five Rods to Stones Sixth angle Runing N. 20 D$^{s}$ E five Rod to Stones Seventh angle Runs w. 9 Degrees north forty Six Rod to a white oak marked Eighth angle Runs S 9 D$^{s}$ W. Eight Rods to Stones ninth angle west nine Deg$^{rs}$ north by marked Trees to mill Brook the Tenth Angle Runs by the Said mill Brook to Aaron Adams Corner first abovementioned the abovesaid fifty acres of Land hath a Highway four Rods wide Laid Thrô the Same unto him the Said Tyrus Rice his heirs and assigns forever."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Willard and Gershom Rice, and recorded at Cambridge June 19, 1730, Book 31, p. 354.

JOHN GRAY, of Worcester, yeoman, deeded to his son, John Gray, Jr., husbandman, Oct. 28, 1726, "for and in consideration of the love [and] good will which I have and

do bare to [him] and for Divers other good Causes and considerations," "the one moiety or half part of all Such right Estate Title interest & Demand Whatsoever as he the said John Gray hath or ought to have by any lawful ways or means whatsoever of in and to one measuage or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester afores$^{d}$ and lyeth on both Sides of the country Road containing by Estimation Sixty Acres of meadow Land and upland be the same more or less and is bounded northerly by Land in possession of William Gray Easterly by Land in the possession of Matthew Gray south and west by Esq$^{r}$ Palmers land."

Deed signed by John Gray with his mark and seal, witnessed by William Gray and Benjamin Flagg, and recorded at Cambridge March 7, 1727, Book 27, p. 284.

WILLIAM PAYNE, of Boston, Blacksmith, sold to Gershom Rice of Groton in the County of New London and Colony of Connecticut, yeoman, May 26, 1712, for Fifty pounds of good Silver current money, "All that Messuage or Tenement with all the Land whereon y$^{e}$ Same Doth Stand, and is thereunto belonging and appertaining Situate Standing and being in Worcester in the County of Middlesex in New England Containing Fifty acres more or less (being part of a Sixty acre lott formerly granted to s$^{d}$ Payne by Capt Daniel Hinecksman) being butted and bounded Southerly upon Land of George Ripley Easterly upon Land of James Butler Northerly upon Land of James Holmes, Westerly upon Common Land or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded Together with all Houseing out houses Barnes buildings Edifices and fences Standing and being thereon yards Orchards Gardens meadows Pasture upland Woods underwoods Commons Comon of Pasture Rights Divisions profits priviledges hereditaments Emoluments and appurtenances whatsoever to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining (vizt to the whole Sixty

acre Lott) Also one House Lott Situate at Worcester aforesaid Containing by Estimation Thirty Acres more or less butted and bounded Southerly upon Land of James Butler Easterly Northerly and Westerly upon Common Land Together w$^{th}$ all rights commons priviledges Common of Pasture hereditaments & appurtenances whatsoever to the Said House Lott belonging or in any wise appertaining, Which S$^{d}$ Thirty Acre Lott was formerly granted by Capt Daniel Henchman to Æneas Salter and by and between S$^{d}$ Salter and the said Payne Exchanged by Parole for Duttons Lott w$^{ch}$ S$^{d}$ Payne had purchased, with all Deeds Writings and Evidences relating thereunto And the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders thereof, And also the Estate right Title Interest Inheritance use possession property Claime and Demand whatsoever of him the Said William Payne and Elisabeth his Said Wife of in and to the p$^{r}$misses and every part and parcell thereof."

Deed signed by William Payne, and Elisabeth Payne, his wife, with her mark, in presence of Jonas Rice and Edward Weaver, Sen., and recorded at Charlestown Oct. 19, 1713, Book 16, p. 383.

NATHANIEL JONES, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to William Williams of Weston, in the County of Middlesex, May 28, 1725, for Sixty pounds, "a Certain Tract or Parcel of Land Situate lying and being in the Northerly half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid containing Forty five acres be it more or less lying on the East Side of a hill commonly called Pine hill and is bounded as followeth Vizt. beginning at a Chesnut tree marked thence runing East northeast forty six rods and a half to a Stake and Stones marked N F then turning and running north northwest one hundred and Sixty rods to an heap of Stones marked N. F. and from thence turning an angle and runing West South West forty Six rods and an half to an heap

of Stones marked N. F. and from Said heap of Stones turning the Angle South South East & running one hundred and Sixty rods to the Chesnut tree first mentioned bounded every way by Common lands Said Lott or Tract of Land being laid out by the Committee and Surveyer on the Right of Ephraim Rice Sen$^{r}$ as also all the Right Title Interest of in and unto all after additions Divisions Remainder or Remainders of Lands meadows Swamps woods Herbage and whatsoever else may arise or acrue or be proportioned known or drawn or any wise belonging in the northerly half part of the township of Worcester afores$^{d}$ by Vertue of a three ten acre Lott or thirty acre Lott formerly granted and laid out to the Said Ephraim Rice in Worcester abovesaid which is since conveyed to his Son Thomas Rice of Worcester as by a Deed of Gift under his hand may more fully appear and Since the Rights and Lott above described alienated and conveyed unto Nath$^{ll}$ Jones abovesaid from the Said Tho$^{s}$ Rice as by a Deed of Sale under his hand and Seal bearing Date May 19$^{th}$ Anno Dom$^{i}$ 1725 may fully appear, The Said Lott abovebounded and described with all the Rights of the Grant or Lott of Said Ephraim Rice after Provisions Reversion and Reversions in the Said northerly half of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by Constant Church and John Green, and recorded at Cambridge Jan. 15, 1725, Book 25, p. 248.

William Payne, of Boston, Gentleman, sold to William Williams, of Weston, in the County of Middlesex, Clerk, Dec. 30, 1725, for forty pounds, all the Right in the Northerly half part of the Township of Worcester in the county of middlesex aforesaid of a two ten acre Lott (so called) granted & laid out to the Said William Payne in the Southerly part of Said Worcester. The first Division of Said Right being laid out by the Committee and Surveyer and is bounded as followeth Begining at a heap of Stones on the South Side of Rutland Road thence runing South East Sixty two

Rods to Stones marked W. P. 2$^{d}$ angle Southwest Eighty rods to Stones marked as before 3$^{d}$ Angle northwest Sixty two Rods to a Small Hemlock tree marked 4$^{th}$ Angle Northeast Eighty rods to the heap of Stones first mentioned marked W. P. bounded Northerly by the road leading to Rutland every way else by Common or undivided Lands containing Thirty Acres more or less. as also all the Right Title Interest of in and unto all after Divisions Remainder or Remainders of Lands meadows Swamps woods or whatsoever else may accrue or be in any wise belonging in the Said northerly half of the Township of Worcester by Vertue of the two ten acre Lott beforementioned."

Deed witnessed by Henry Deering and Thomas Glowers [?] and recorded at Cambridge Jan. 15, 1725, Book 25, p. 249.

THOMAS HAGGIT, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Jonas Clark, of Boston, Brasier, March 22, 1724, for forty-five pounds, "All that my whole Right Title and Interest of in and unto all Lands meadows Swamps Wood Timber herbage and whatsover Else doth of Right belong to me the Said Thomas Haggit now in Common in the most northerly half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid which is or hereafter shall be known or proportioned by a Two Ten Acre Lott formerly granted to me by the General Courts Committee in Worcester aforesaid."

His wife Lydia renounces her Right of Dower.

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, Benjamin Flegg and Jonas Rice, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1726, Book 26, p. 13.

RICHARD WHEELER, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Jonas Clark, of Boston, Brazier, Oct. 5, 1725, for forty-five pounds, "a Two Ten acre Right of Land in Worcester abovesaid in the northerly half part of the Said Township of Said Worcester which is or hereafter shall be known or

proportioned by a Two Ten Acre Right belonging to a four Ten Acre Right or Lott of Land in Worcester aforesaid granted and laid out to Isaac Wheeler of Medfield in the County of Suffolk abovesaid by the hon^ble^ Committee for Settling the Said Town of Worcester Thirty Acres is Already laid out upon the Said Right and is lying in Common with Thirty Acres more laid out to the abovesaid Isaac Wheeler upon the abovesaid four Ten Acre Right."

Deed witnessed by Edward Clap and Jeremiah Barstow, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1726, Book 26, p. 13.

ISAAC WHEELER, of Medfield, in the County of Suffolk, Housewright, sold to Jonas Clark, of Boston, Brazier, Dec. 28, 1725, for thirty pounds, "a Two Ten Right of Land in Worcester in the County of Middlesex in the northerly half part of the Township which is or hereafter shall be known or proportioned by a Two Ten Acre Right belonging to a four Ten Acre Right or Lott of Land in Worcester aforesaid granted and laid out to the Said Isaac Wheeler by the Committee for the Settling of the Said Town of Worcester (Saveing and reserving thereout Thirty Acres of Land which is already laid out as the first Division of the Said Two Ten Acre Right and which is lying in Common with Thirty Acres more Sold by the Said Clark to the Said Wheeler on the Day of the Date hereof Also all the medow belonging to the Said Two Ten Acre Right be the same more or less and liberty to me the said Granter and my Heirs to cut wood or Timber off from the Common Lands of the Said Town of Worcester for our own proper use but not for Sale or disposal."

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Rolfe and Anthony Woulfe, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1726, Book 26, p. 14.

JAMES KNAP, of Worcester, Potter, mortgaged to William Pain, of Boston, Merchant, Oct. 16, 1721, for a con-

sideration of sixty pounds, "a Certain Messuage or Tenement Situate lying & being within the bounds & limits of the township of Worcester abovesd containing a mansion house together with ninety acres of land adjoyning thereto being Orchard plowland & Swampland & is butted & bounded northerly by the land of Adam Winthrop Southerly by the land of Isaac Miller Westerly by the land of Isaac Sangar Easterly by the land of James Miller or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded."

This mortgage deed was signed by James Knap and Mary, his wife, with her mark and seal, witnessed by David Sangar and Jonas Knap, and recorded at Cambridge Nov. 3, 1721, Book 21, p. 444, and bears this endorsement:

Know all men by These Presents That I The within named Will$^{m}$ Payne have recd (by the hands of Henry Lee of Worcester as impowered by James Knapp the mortgager within named) the Sum of Sixty Pounds which is in full for the Discharge of this Mortgage. Witness my hand at Camb: Feb$^{y}$ 22 1725

W$^{m}$ Payne

Testis Fras: Foxcroft, Jun, Reg$^{r}$

GERSHOM RICE, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Jacob Holmes, of Worcester, April 30, 1719, in consideration of Twenty-two acres of Land, in Worcester, "delivered by Jacob Holmes of Worcester aforesaid as by one Instrument given under his hand and Seal bearing even date with these Presents may more fully appear," "Two certain parcels of medow in Worcester abovesaid containing by Estimation Six acres be the Same more or less and is bounded as followeth viz$^{t}$ one Lott of three acres in a meadow commonly called and known by the name of pine medow bounded Easterly upon medow in possession of James Taylor westerly upon Land in possession of Said Jacob Holmes or otherwise as it is platted in the Town Book also one Lott containing Three Acres by Estimation be the Same more or

less lying in a medow called prospect medow bounded both Southerly and northerly by medow in possession of the Widow Joanna Ward as it is platted in the Town Book.

Deed witnessed by James Knap, Mary Rice and Jonas Rice, acknowledged before Thomas How, Justice of the Peace, Oct. 15, 1720, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, Book 26, p. 390.

JAMES HOLMES, of Woodstock, in the County of Suffolk, Husbandman, deeded to his "Loveing Daughters Hannah, Thankfull, Rachel, Abigail, Phebe and Sarah," March 3, 1726-7, in consideration of his love and affection towards them, "and as eight Pounds of each of their Portions or Shares of my Estate," all his right and interest in "all the Lands whatsoever that are Situate & being within the North half of the Township of Worcester in the County of Middlesex by virtue of my being an Original Proprietor in Said Township Including what is already laid out and what is or may be agreed upon to be laid out or that shall be or may hereafter be laid out in Said north half part of Worcester aforesaid Excepting and reserving to my Son Jacob Holmes what I have already given him as by his Deed will fully appear reference thereto being had what I now grant and Confirm to my aforesaid Daughters is and lyes in Partnership with my Son Jacob Holmes aforesaid and is to be divided in Equal Halves with Respect both to Quantity & Quality."

Deed witnessed by Edmund Chamberlain and John Chandler, acknowledged before John Chandler, Justice of the Peace, at Woodstock, March 3, 1726-7, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, in Book 26, p. 391.

JAMES HOLMES, of Woodstock in the County of Suffolk, Husbandman, deeded to his loving Son, Thomas Holmes, of Woodstock, March 3, 1726-7, in consideration of his service to him. "for the Space of about eight years last past

viz: Since he was Twenty one years old and of further Service which he is to do for me viz: Till he arrive to the age of Thirty years which I account at ninety Pounds and in full for Said Service with what he has already had and Also in Consideration of Thirteen Pounds advanced towards his Portion which is to my full Satisfaction and Content," "One hundred acres of Land by Estimation Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester in the county of Middlesex &c viz$^{t}$ in the South half of Said Township and is known by the name of the Third Division of Lotts or Land in S$^{d}$ Township and Lyes near the west bounds thereof and bounds as the same was Surveyed and Stands on Record in the Proprietors Book of Records of Worcester aforesaid may and will fully appear reference thereto being had also the one half or moety of all Such Lands as are already agreed upon to be divided in Said South half or that shall or may hereafter be agreed upon to be divided in Said South half with Respect both to Quantity and Quality the other half or moeity belonging to my Son Jacob Holmes."

Deed signed by James Holmes, with his mark and seal, in presence of Edmund Chamberlain and John Chandler, Jr., and was acknowledged before John Chandler, Justice of the Peace, March 3, 1726-7, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, in Book 26, p. 392.

EPHRAIM RICE, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to James Dickson, "lately come from Ireland Hawker or Pedlar," Dec. 1, 1720 [?], for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain parcel of land Situate lying & being in Worcester abovesaid containing fifty & five acres be the same more or be it less being part of a Third Division of Land formerly granted to the abovesaid Ephraim Rice. And is bounded Easterly by Land in possession of Isaac Dana—Southerly by land in possession of John Smith.. Westerly by land of David Haynes and Northerly by land laid out for the Benefit of

a School or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded & Set forth in the Platt."

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, James Rice and Jonas Rice, Dec. 1, 1720 [?], acknowledged Feb. 15, 1720-21, and recorded at Cambridge April 29, 1721, in Book 21, p. 302.

NATHANIEL JONES, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to James Dickson, "late of Ireland now Resident in New England Hawker," Feb. 17, 1721, for one pound five shillings, "all the Right of the Cedar Swamps in the South half part of the Township of Worcester which is Due to or to be drawn by Vertue of a Thirty acre Lot originally granted to the abovesd Nathaniel Jones for the incouragement of the erecting a Gristmill in S$^{d}$ Township."

Deed witnessed on the above date by Henry Lee, James McClellan, Jr., and Benjamin Flagg, acknowledged at Leicester Feb. 18, 1720-21, before J. Meinzies, Justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge April 29, 1721, Book 21, p. 303.

EPHRAIM RICE, of Worcester, husbandman, sold to James Maclellen, of Worcester, husbandman, March 21, 1720-21, for six pounds, "a Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesd containing by Estimation Twenty acres be it more or less Butted and Bounded Southerly upon Land in possession of the abovesd James M$^{c}$lellen West upon Land in possession of Tho$^{s}$ Prentice Northerly upon Common land in Worcester Easterly by land in possession of M$^{r}$ John Smith."

Deed signed in presence of Nathaniel Jones, James McLellan, Jr., and Mary Jones, acknowledged Sept. 27, 1721, and recorded at Cambridge, May 22, 1722, Book 20, p. 664.

MOSES LENARD, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to John Clark, of Worcester, Husbandman, Dec. 30, 1725, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate

lying and being in Worcester aforesaid which Land is one moiety or Half part of a Second Division of Land drawn by virtue of a house Lott in Said Township of Worcester formerly in possession of John Starns and afterwards of Andrew Ferrend and by him conveyed to me Said Moses Lenard the Said Land being already divided containing by Estimation Sixty Acres be it more or less butted and bounded Northerly upon the Second Division of Land laid out upon the Right of M$^{r}$ Golding East upon Land laid out into the heirs of M$^{r}$ Henchman South by the other half part of Said Land West by common and undivided Land or however otherwise the Same is bounded."

Hannah, wife of Moses, gives her Consent to Sale.

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, Daniel Haywood and William Gray, acknowledged Feb. 25, 1725, and recorded at Cambridge Jan. 6, 1726, Book 26, p. 234.

RICHARD WHEELER, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to James Forguson, of Worcester, Clothier, June 9, 1730, for fifty pounds, "forty five acres of Land Scituate Lying and Being in the north Half part of Worcester abovesaid adjoyning to and on the South Side of Rutland Road Said Land was Laid out as a first Division in Said north part to the Heirs of m$^{r}$ Salter and is Bounded northerly by Said Rutland Road Easterly and Southerly by the Land of m$^{r}$ David Baldwin Westerly by Land Laid out to John Stone Bounded as abovesaid or however other$^{s}$ Bounded or Reputed to be Bounded.

Deed witnessed by William Jenison and Benjamin Flagg, acknowledged at Worcester before William Ward, Justice of the Peace, June 10, 1730, and recorded at Cambridge July 1, 1730, in Book 31, p. 373.

MOSES LEONARD, of Worcester, sold to Benjamin Flegg, of Worcester, June 12, 1717, for fifty pounds, "One Messuage or House Lott lying and being in the Town of Wor-

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Deed witnessed by Henry Lee, James Taylor and Benjamin Flegg, Jr., acknowledged May 6, 1719, befor Thomas How, Justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge Sept. 21, 1719, in Book 19, p. 412.

EBENEZAR BROWN, of Cambridge, Yeoman, sold to Benjamin Flagg, Jr., of Worcester, May 2, 1717, for twenty-nine pounds eight shillings, "One homestead, the one Moiety or half part of Sixty acres of Land (be the Same more or less) Situate lying & being within the Limitts of worcester in the county of Middlesex and province aforesd being Sixty Acres of Land first granted to m^r^ Tho^s^ Brown Late of S^d^ Camb. dec'd & by the S^d^ m^r^ Brown by his Last Will & Testam^t^ gave the one half part to the abovesd Eben^r^ Brown and butted and bounded the whole of S^d^ Sixty acres being undivided first a Stake, Second Angle a white oak tree, third angle an heap of Stones & a Stake the fourth [illegible] a Chesnut tree with Stones about it Bounded South-

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Mary Brown, wife of Ebenezer, surrenders her right of Dower.

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Deed signed by Simon Gates with his mark, his wife, Hannah, giving her consent, in presence of James Brown and Joseph Fitch, acknowledged before Thomas How, Justice of the Peace, Dec. 5. 1728. and recorded at Cambridge Feb. 24, 1730. in Book 32, p. 124.

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# Worcester Society of Antiquity,

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Deed witnessed by Richard Wheeler, Sarah Wheeler and Martha Wheelock with a mark, acknowledged April 1, 1720, in Worcester, before Adam Winthrop, Justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge Aug. 19, 1723, Book 22, p. 334.

BENJAMIN STEARNES, of Lexington, Husbandman, sold to William Blair, of Boston, mariner, April 1, 1723, for thirty-eight pounds, eight shillings, eight pence, "A Certain Tract or parcel of Land lying in Worcester in S[d] County of Midd[x] in the Third Division being Sixty two acres and a half bounded Easterly by undivided Land Westerly by Lieut Haines, Northerly by Ministerial land & Southerly by John Stearnes's meadow and also the Same Number of acres of Land in the North Six mile of the town of Worcester not yet laid out."

This was a mortgage deed, and was witnessed by John Hancock and John Hancock, Jr., was acknowledged May 7, 1723, before Francis Bowman, Justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge Aug. 20, 1723, in Book 22, p. 335.

PETER KING, alias Rice, of Sudbury, yeoman, on Feb. 10, 1724, in consideration of the sum of five shillings, and for divers other good Causes and Considerations, gave to Benjamin Flagg, of Worcester, yeoman, a quitclaim deed of all lands which Flagg had sold to him including that in Worcester specified in the following deed. This Quitclaim deed was witnessed by Joseph Billings and Benjamin Rolfe, acknowledged May 19, (or 29,) 1730, and recorded at Cambridge, June 18, 1731, in Book 32, p. 356½.

BENJAMIN FLEGG, JR., of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Peter King, alias Rice, of Worcester, Husbandman, Aug. 23, 1720, for fifty-six pounds, "one tract or Division of Land Situate Lying and being in Worcester in the County of

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## CONTENTS.


Proceedings Four Hundred and Thirty-sixth Meeting . . . 73
The Old New England Meeting-house . . . 74
Proceedings Four Hundred and Thirty-seventh Meeting . . . 91
Special Meeting . . . 98
Proceedings Four Hundred and Thirty-eighth Meeting . . . 99
Moore Family . . . 100
Abstracts of Early Worcester Land Titles, from the Records of Middlesex County . . . 114

# PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDREDTH THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1908.

THE regular meeting of the Society was held at the rooms, No. 39 Salisbury Street, President Maynard in the chair. Others present: Messrs. Burleigh, Coffin, Crane, Davidson, Eaton, Forehand, George Maynard, Nathaniel Paine, Sprague, Williams, Mrs. Bray, Miss Reed, Miss Sawyer, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Lawrence, Rev. Charles Brown Elder and others.

The Librarian reported additions for the past month as follows: seventy-eight bound volumes, forty pamphlets and several miscellaneous papers. Attention was called to the donation from Hon. Charles G. Washburn, our Representative in Congress, consisting of nine bound volumes of "Journals of the Continental Congress," covering the years from 1774 to January, 1778, with the promise that the remaining volumes will be presented as they come from the press, which, with the Society's set of American Archives of nine volumes, 1774 to 1777; forty-three volumes of the Annals of Congress, 1789 to 1825; twenty-five volumes of Congressional Debates, and two hundred and forty volumes of the Congressional Globe, 1843 to 1898, will furnish the Society's library with a very good record of the doings of the United States government for about one hundred and twenty-five years,

and trust that, with the help of friends, the Society will complete this rare and valuable set of public records.

From the Secretary of the Commonwealth we have received the Vital Records of the towns of Beverly, Dover, Lincoln, Lynnfield, Saugus and Westminster.

From President Maynard a bound collection of photographic views, taken during the Civil War by Matthew B. Brady and Alexander Gardner under authority of the War Department.

From the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the Society has been furnished the numbers that were wanting to complete a set of the records of that honorable and unique organization, from 1637 to 1908.

The Standing Committee on Nomination presented the name of Mary Elizabeth Grover and she was duly elected a member of this Society.

The essayist of the evening was then introduced and favored the audience with the following address, subject being:

## THE OLD NEW ENGLAND MEETING-HOUSE.

By Rev. Charles Brown Elder.

The theme which you have invited me to speak upon is "The Old New England Meeting-house." Of late years there has been a marked development of societies of antiquity, and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, which have sought to keep alive an interest in the memorials of other days. It has seemed to me that the interest thus awakened in such things may be invoked to sustain my special theme. Moreover I am aware that many among us, especially our young people, are unfamiliar with the way we have come in New England religious development. There has grown up a generation which knows not Joseph, and which is more or less under the

sway of ideas, not primarily of native growth, but of later foreign importation. The old New England meeting-house stood for so much that was vital in our past history, that it becomes us to remember the deeds and customs of those who built it, and to preserve the traditions of their heroic service. If we find many strange and curious things, many customs now outgrown and laid aside, if we find things that savor of intolerance and bigotry and even ignorance, and which this age rightly avoids, we shall still find behind and within these things a loftiness of ideal, a grandeur of purpose, a serious way and custom of life which must abide forever, if our land will grow strong and keep noble.

If surprise be expressed that in times like this—when new problems are pressing, when the cry of the poor is in our ears, when our cities present questions that need solution—we turn aside to consider the days that have been, the answer to this must be that it is only when we view the present in the light of the historic development of the past that we begin to see it aright. I am not one who believes that our future will be widely different from our past, or that in essential things the way of moral and religious development to-morrow will sharply vary from that of yesterday. What, then, is needed for the present and future is substantially a continuance of the old ideals and aspirations and moral and religious steadfastness which have ever been a part of our New England life. Nothing, then, can be better for us as we face the new age than to become familiar with the temper and spirit of our ancestors.

The motive which sent the Pilgrims and Puritans to these shores was perhaps a mixed one. No doubt there entered into it the hope of bettering their fortunes. They were men—like us to-day—desiring creature comforts. They liked to trade and barter; they knew how to drive a good bargain; they hoped on these shores to gather

riches. But the dominating motive was religious. They so loved their faith that they were willing to brave a stormy sea and the terrors of the wilderness that they might worship after their manner. The first thing they did, then, was to enact laws which encouraged the building of churches, and the settlement of a godly minister in their midst.

We may trace three distinct types of meeting-houses in the old times. The first-comers to these shores were familiar, of course, with the parish church in England, and would no doubt have reproduced it if circumstances had favored. But they could not find time to hew stone and mix mortar, even if the materials were at hand, when they faced the wilderness, with savages to be conquered and ground to be tilled. They did, therefore, what sensible people always do—the best they could, adjusting themselves to their circumstances. The first church in Plymouth was, therefore, only a fort made of logs, which served the community for purposes of protection in times of danger. It was "a timber fort both strong and comely, with flat roof and battlements." And to this place on the Lord's day marched the men and maidens, with the men carrying their old fire-pieces and redoubtable Miles Standish keeping an open eye for lurking savages.

"These first primitive structures," says a writer, "squared of rough hewn logs, weather-proofed with clay, thatched with straw, and having none but earthen floors —these forbidding, desolate places became the anchor, the beacon, the saviors of the new world." "These unconsecrated cabins became at once the granaries, the storehouses, the halls of justice, the halls of record, the forts, and the places in which to worship God."

To this very day the Puritan custom reaches across the years and touches us when the man, the head of the family, takes his seat at the end of the pew. So did the

Puritan, that the men might be ready for any alarm of savages and spring for their old flint-locks.

The first buildings then were small and rude affairs, which developed under the exigencies of the situation. They were generally made of logs, as I have said, with the chinks filled in with clay and having peaked and thatched roofs. Often enough they had no floor and the worshipers knelt on mother earth.

By and by the structures of this first period were better built, floors were added, they were lathed and plastered and some effort towards advancement was made. But they were mostly very small and seem to suggest that, in spite of ordinance and law, not a great host of people attended them. One of these early churches fortunately has been preserved, which the visitor to Salem, Mass., can see.

I was strongly reminded as I entered it of what Father Taylor once said of his diminutive bethel in Boston, that it was so small a minister could shake hands with a man in the gallery.

Ten or a dozen people will easily make a good sized congregation for the building. It is to be observed that the Puritans named the structure a meeting-house. Cotton Mather is quoted as saying that he "found no just ground in Scripture to apply such a trope as church to a house for public assembly." It seems to us a small matter whether one or the other word is used, but the Puritans had fled from old England to escape the authority of the church, which savored of prelacy, and by the grace of God he would not yield his conscience in such things. And meeting-house it was, until Catholicism and Episcopalism crept in to bring the more prelatical name church.

So this earlier type of meeting-house succeeded a second, which was built in the form of a square, with a pointed roof, surmounted by a belfry, from which the bell-rope passed into the church directly before the pul-

pit. Only a few of such buildings remain—one was familiar to me in Portland, Me., whose top was surmounted by a weather-cock, and another is the fine old church at Hingham, Mass.

Any one who visits this building may reflect that it is the oldest structure of its kind in the land; older than the Old South, or King's Chapel in Boston, or even the "Old Swedes Sanctuary" in Philadelphia. He may reflect that certain of the Pilgrims who came in the Mayflower may have been present at some of the meetings held in the ancient house. This style of architecture was illustrated most fully perhaps by the First Church in Boston, which stood from 1713 to 1808 and which remains to us only in pictures.

To these early types succeeded a third, which is familiar to us in the buildings found in nearly every rural community, built square with a steeple generally painted white.

The church at Court Hill in Worcester is of this type. In the city of Keene, where I was formerly settled, there is a fine example in the First Congregational Church, though it is somewhat more ornate than customary. Another is the Old South in Boston. Scattered over New England you will find some splendid examples, notably in Lexington, Mass., in Longmeadow, in New Haven, and in Dover and Portsmouth, N. H.

In many places in New England, especially rural communities, these meeting-houses were located on the summits of the hills.

Several years ago I spent a day in the old town of Nelson, N. H., which has since become a favorite resort of people in summer days, in company with a gentleman who is now dead. My friend was born in the place and knew all the localities where he had passed his childhood and youth. He took me from place to place, describing various interesting events which had occurred in his

early years, and finally led me to the top of a hill, commanding a wide view. "Here," said he, "was located the old meeting-house of my young days, and here I attended worship as a boy." I looked about me upon a scene quite typical of many rural communities in New England. The meeting-house had entirely disappeared, leaving only a hint of itself in the scattered stones which once marked the cellar. The old grave-stones, which formerly stood erect in the graveyard, where "each in his narrow cell forever laid, the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep," were fallen to the ground. Tangled grass grew in the paths which once were trodden by the feet of strenuous men and laughing boys and girls. Some stone steps leading from the village road to the inclosure marked where the minister and people of other days had passed on to the services of the Lord's Day. Over all rested the peace and quiet of a June day. I say this is a typical scene. Go into many parts of New England and you will find the tops of hills marked as this is, by evidences of former buildings, long since deserted and fallen to decay.

There is a reason for this, and if we reflect we shall find that the prominence assigned in location to the meeting-house is a symbol of the prominence which it maintained in the thoughts and affections of the men of early times.

At first the Puritans raised their meeting-houses in the valleys, for there was a law that no one should build his home more than one mile distant from the house of worship, but as time wore on, and houses became more thickly clustered, and people were obliged to build at greater distance for pasturage and tillage, the law became a dead letter. Then the Puritan looked about him for a new site for his meeting-house, and the more he reflected, the more he reasoned that the right place was the top of some hill. In his judgment the Lord's house

was a watch-tower, a beacon-light, a guide, and so he would literally make it such by putting it in some conspicuous place. Therefore he often took the lofty hill, as at Nelson, that people might always see the spire pointing heavenward and forever be warned to think of high lofty things. Besides, the meeting-house holding a conspicuous place would be a literal guide to travelers as they made their way on horseback or on foot through the narrow and often perilous country roads. Sometimes also, as at Truro on Cape Cod, the building stood as a guide to sailors on the deep. Mixed with all these considerations also was not a little worldly pride in having his church stand out clearly and distinctly, as if to show the traveler that the community was prosperous and thriving. But while we understand the old Puritan's reasons for taking these lofty sites, we marvel at his steadfastness and fidelity, which made him travel up and down the steep hills in summer's heat and winter's cold. No wonder old and feeble John Eliot, as he toiled painfully up a steep hill to his meeting-house, is reported to have said: "This is very like the way to heaven; 'tis up hill. The Lord by His grace fetch us up."

Our forefathers early determined, as I have remarked, that no community of decent size should be without a church, and as early as 1675 it was enacted that a meeting-house should be erected in every town in the colony. But they were wise enough to discern that a sufficient number of people should stand back of it, that the dignity of the building should not be offended. In their platform of church discipline they say: "A Church ought not to be of greater number than can ordanarilie meet convenientlie in one place, nor ordanarilie fewer than may convenientlie carry on Church work." It would have been well for the peace and welfare of a great many of our New England towns if that provision had been obeyed. We should not now see communities where only one or two

churches at best can be supported in a remarkable and dignified way trying to maintain a dozen churches, with an equal number of half-paid ministers. As I look over the history of many of our New England communities, I find that one great evil has been the multiplication of churches where one or two could, with reasonable amount of concession regarding small and minor matters, do the work necessary for all.

The raising of the meeting-house was always a great event, but only since 1675 had it been legally enacted that every community should erect such a building, but it was provided by law that all able-bodied people should assist in the matter. Let me borrow from Alice Morse Earle's most interesting little volume, which has largely inspired this paper, some account of these events. She says: "In early days nails were scarce—so scarce that unprincipled persons set fire to any buildings which chanced to be temporarily empty, for the sake of obtaining the nails from the ruins, so each male inhabitant supplied to the new church a certain 'amount of nayles.' Not only were logs and lumber and the use of horses and men's labor given, but a contribution was also levied for the inevitable barrel of rum and its intoxicating accompaniments, 'Rhum & Cacks,' are frequent entries in the account-books of early churches. No wonder that accidents were frequent and that men fell from the scaffolding and were killed, as at the raising of the Dunstable meeting-house. When the Medford people built their second meeting-house, they provided for the workmen and bystanders 'five barrels of rum, one barrel of good brown sugar, a box of fine lemons and two loaves of sugar.' As a natural consequence two thirds of the frame fell, and many people were injured. In Northampton, in 1738, ten gallons of rum were bought for £8 to raise the meeting-house, and the village doctor got '£3 for setting his bone, Jonathan Strong, and £3 10s. for setting Ebenezer Burt's

thy,' which had somehow, through the rum or the raising, or both, got broken. At last no liquor was allowed to the workmen until after the day's work was over, and thus fatal accidents were prevented."

These meeting-houses were carefully protected from fire, all the trees to this end being cut down about them. The outside walls were often posting-places for public notices. Wolves' heads were often seen nailed to the church at a time when a reward of ten shillings was paid from the town treasury for every one killed. On Sundays, as I have remarked, the men came with their flint-locks to protect the people from their two great enemies, Indians and wolves. "In Concord, N. H., the men stacked their muskets around a post in the middle of the church, while the honored pastor, who was a good shot and owned the best gun in the settlement, preached with his treasured weapon by his side." Some of the records of these churches disclose the fact that there were dissensions as to the manner of seating people. Class distinctions prevailed for a long time. In Lexington so much disturbance was caused by the custom of giving precedence to age over dignity, or to dignity over wealth, that the method was changed. "The committee finally decided to give precedence to real estate holders and to the heads of families." Besides, everybody was obliged to record his age, that the seating might be fairly done. Imagine an attempt made to-day to seat people by their ages.

The old meeting-house registers furnish us an interesting list of baptismal names, which are an indirect testimony to the sway of religion. In that of the first church, Dorchester, we read these names of the men: Comfort, Consider, Dependence, Desire, Freegrace, Return, Standfast, True Cross, Vigilance, Watching; and of the women, Amity, Christian, Hope, Repent, Rest, Thankful, Virtue, Waitantwill and Waitstill.

These buildings raised with "rhum & cacks" held sight-

ly positions indeed, as I have remarked, but they were cheerless and uncomfortable to a degree, both in summer and winter. The Puritan took care that no shade-trees should grow near his meeting-house, and the result was that the blazing sun of a New England summer fell relentlessly in and through the house. The dim, religious light became a perfect torrent of illumination. But if in summer they were blazing hot, in winter, when the hill-top was swept by the icy blasts of a storm, their condition can better be imagined than described. I am speaking now of the period before furnaces or even stoves were put in, for these luxuries came only at a comparatively late day. What it meant to attend divine worship as late as the early part of the nineteenth century, we may learn from Josiah Quincy's "Figures of the Past." Speaking of Andover, to which school he had been sent to get his education, he says: "What the winter services were in the old meeting-house, no description can reproduce. The building was in decay and the windows rattled with every blast. There was no pretence of stove or furnace, and the waters of life, which were dispensed from the pulpit, froze to solid ice before they reached us. There were, to be sure, a few pans of ignited charcoal which the sexton carried to certain old ladies of great respectability, and which were supposed to impart some warmth to their venerable feet. But this luxury was never provided for the voting sex; and boys, as a matter of course, received their ghostly instruction with the chill on. We muffled ourselves up in comforters, as if to go to a sleigh-ride, and shivered through the long services, warmed only by such flickering flames of devotion as they were calculated to kindle. The vivid description of those sultry regions to which the vast majority of the human race were hastening lost something of the terror they were meant to excite. If we could only approach the quarters of the condemned near enough to get thoroughly warmed through, the broad road that led

to them might gain an additional attraction." There is plenty of other testimony to the same effect. Judge Sewall in his diary, which is a vast storehouse of delightful and instructive reading about the old times, tells us that one day it was so cold "the communion bread was frozen pretty hard and rattled sadly into the plates." Yet he puts down in his diary that he "was very comfortable at meeting." But whatever the temperature of the meeting-house, delicate women endured its icy chill, strong men shivered through the sermon, and even infants on the first Sunday after birth were brought to the place to be baptized. Naturally the congregation got weary, and we can well understand how, near the close of the service, people began to turn up their collars and stamp their feet, and many, especially the boys, took occasion to shut up the seats, which swung on hinges, as in the old church at Hingham, with a sturdy bang. No wonder the clergyman felt annoyed, and when this noisy demonstration began he sometimes rebuked the people. One is said to have shut his Bible with a snap and roared out a passage from Job, closing with the words: "Hearken unto this. *Stand still* and consider the wondrous works of God."

I suppose there are few more interesting chapters in our religious history than that describing the attempts to heat the meeting-house properly. Whatever lay back of the conservatism of the fathers touching this matter we may not know; possibly the belief that the more a man suffered in this world the greater would be his reward in another; but at any rate, no project met with more opposition than the suggestion that any kind of heating apparatus should be taken into the meeting-house.

Footstoves were the first concession. These were metal boxes containing hot coals, which lasted for an inconsiderable time, and were replenished at noon from a neighbor's house. But this concession made its way slowly. Sometimes the coals dropped out and the meeting-house

caught fire. This led a church in 1792 to vote that "no stoves be carried into our new meeting-house with fire in them." Sometimes people brought their dogs to church and used them as a kind of footstove, but this degenerated into such a nuisance that special laws were passed to prevent it. The first church to indulge in the luxury of a stove is said to have been that in Hadley, famous in Indian annals. The Old South in Boston followed in 1783, provoking the Evening Post to publish a poem containing these lines:

> Extinct the sacred fireplace,
> Our zeal grows cold and dead;
> In the house of God we fix a stove
> To warm us in their stead.

Not until 1820 did the church in Medford use a stove. In the previous year effort had been made to get one for another church in Bromfield, and a member objected on the ground that "good preaching kept him hot enough without stoves." Recalling the lurid doctrines preached, probably it did. Every possible objection was made by the conservatives to the luxurious tendencies that were creeping in. Stoves, it was said, would start conflagrations; they would cause severe headaches in church, and, "worst of all, the heat would warp the ladies' tortoise-shell back combs." To such an extent was the opposition carried that in the church in Litchfield a certain woman fainted away under the oppressive heat of the stove, but speedily came to herself when informed that no fire had been kindled in it. In his history of the Second Church of Dorchester, Captain John Codman relates: "At last the stove party was victorious. Old Uncle Ned Foster was foremost in the opposition. He threatened to sign over, but finally he concluded to remain loyal and sit it out. So on the first Sunday after the stoves had been introduced, the old gentleman occupied his pew as usual, the stove-pipe being directly over him. There he sat, with no very saintlike

expression, during the sermon, a red bandanna spread over his head, and his face corresponding to it. A general smile spread over the house, the minister himself catching the infection, for almost everybody except 'Uncle Ned' was aware that the day being rather warm no fire had been lighted."

Slowly but surely, however, the reform spread.

Stoves came in, then furnaces, and finally our modern steam arrangements. The whole conflict seems amusing enough in review, yet it fairly illustrates the opposition which almost every other reform in religion has had to encounter. The modern heresy trial is only another way of saying that the old ways of the fathers must be followed literally at all hazards, that the doctrinal footstoves must not be supplanted by the more reasonable ideas of the present day.

The old New England meeting-house is a fascinating theme to us—not alone because of the thousand quaint customs associated with it, and of which I could speak for hours, but because in the deepest and truest sense, it stood in our old life for all that was best and truest—for upright and downright manhood, for stern, inflexible morality, for high political ideals. Is it not a curious and suggestive fact that some of the greatest events in New England history were associated with the meeting-house? I heard Mr. Edwin D. Mead once remark, in a lecture upon some lessons from the Old South in Boston, that the meeting-house and the political welfare of our land have been linked with closest ties. Who forgets the lanterns hung in the Old North Church which started Paul Revere on his midnight ride? It was only an incidental circumstance between that light in the steeple and the fight at Lexington and Concord, but back of it there was a real connection, which can be traced in the political discussions which the ministers of that day boldly indulged in. It was not a far cry from the democratic temper of the New England

meeting to the democratic spirit which threw off the authority of tyrants. Who can measure the power of the Old South Church in its moral appeals to the people, or in the proclamation of those doctrines of equality before God, which led to a common equality before the law? Was not James Otis one who had been trained in the meeting-house and there had caught the spirit which enabled him to make that passionate plea in the Old South which is one of the great events in our history? No matter what the old doctrines were which once made church-going a terror to the unregenerate, no matter if the lurid flames of the infernal regions seemed almost to show above the pulpit, the old New England meeting-house, with its spirit set for morality and righteousness and God, has been the greatest force in our entire history. Take it out of the annnals of the past, take away from Boston its Old South and the record becomes unintelligible. So of Lexington. "Lexington meeting-house," says a writer, "never better fulfilled its mission of saving men than on the morning of the famous fight on the Common when Jonas Parker shouted to his soldiers: 'Every man of you who is equipped, follow me! and those who are not equipped, go into the meeting-house and furnish yourselves from the magazine and immediately join the company.' Not only had the brave preachers in that pulpit counselled the men to battle, but they saw to it that powder was safely stored within the walls. And not alone in Lexington but elsewhere the men marched to battle under the preacher's benediction. It was in one of the old meeting-houses that the words were heard: 'Let the young woman refuse to give her heart and hand to the young man who will not give his heart and hand to the war for the independence of the State.' "

Time brings many changes. Scores of the old meeting-houses have perished. Others remain in a modified form. Many of the old ways and customs have passed.

To-day we build new and different structures. The simple edifice of the fathers becomes the English Parish Church, or the stately cathedral, like Saint Patrick's in New York. Architecturally, perhaps, these have been a gain. The old Puritan lacked one thing—a sense of beauty. He knew only the beauty of holiness. We have added to that the beauty of form. But if the outer has changed, the old spirit still survives. I am one who believes that the things for which the old meeting-house stood—faith in God, faith in man, faith in work, faith in the righteous ordering of this world—live on forever. Mr. Mead said, in that address to which I have referred, that in every great crisis in this land, the nation must turn back to the spirit of the Old South in Boston. So long as the lessons taught by that structure are heeded, the country is safe. But each age finds men who do respond to such lessons. There are James Otises and Jonas Parkers to-day, and they always will be found in our land, who stand just as strongly for God and the right as ever in the past.

In these days, when our sensational magazine writers have striven to portray business as unsound and have carried a widespread feeling of suspicion touching the integrity of men, I seem to see in the upright men, who hold steadily to their course and maintain a high standard in their business relations, an illustration of the old spirit.

In every city of our land such men are found. They make no noise, they sound no trumpets, but the great structure of our business life rests upon them, as once the political independence of our country rested on the James Otises and the Jonas Parkers. The essential spirit of the Old South still remains!

Nathaniel Paine, Esq., added his recollections of the old Worcester meeting-houses, more particularly that of the First Baptist Church, built on Baptist Hill (now Salem Square) and recalled the fact of its being destroyed by

fire in 1836. In closing his remarks moved a vote of thanks to Rev. Mr. Elder for his exceedingly interesting paper.

Gen. A. B. R. Sprague followed with remarks giving his boyhood experience in the town of Ware, Mass., when he was obliged to attend church where his grandfather was for many years a deacon. The building was cold and cheerless, with the old square pews, sounding-board and the ever-present tithingman.

The minister was held in great reverence by the people and the children on meeting him on the highway would part and let him pass through; the girls on one side made a courtesy and the boys on the other made a bow.

During the week-days the bell was rung at twelve o'clock and at nine p.m. It was not uncommon in those days for church people to keep liquor on hand to treat the minister when he called. One of the special features of the old church at Ware was a pew for negroes in the gallery.

Mr. Ellery B. Crane gave a description of the Chestnut Hill Meeting-house in Mendon, Mass., which, like many of the older houses of worship built upon the country hills, has been almost deserted by the inhabitants, who have removed to the valleys and erected new and more modern churches. The Chestnut Hill Meeting-house has been kept in fairly good repair and services are held there on certain Sabbath days during the summer months each year. A fund has been provided to ensure perpetual care, and the rare old building will no doubt be perpetuated for many years to come.

Another meeting-house with similar fate was mentioned by Mr. Crane standing on a hill overlooking Thomaston, Me. General Knox of Revolutionary fame was a generous contributor for its erection, giving quite a sum toward the building fund, also furnishing all the glass used in the windows throughout the building, which is of consid-

erable size. The bell hanging in the spire was cast by Paul Revere, also of Revolutionary fame. That old historic edifice has been purchased and deeded to the town of Thomaston and is likely to be perpetuated.

Remarks were also made expressing interest in the subject presented by the essayist, by President Maynard and Dr, Amanda C. Bray, and after a unanimous vote of thanks had been extended the Rev. Mr. Elder the meeting was dissolved.

# PROCEEDINGS.

## THE FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1908.

THE regular meeting was held at the rooms of the Society on Salisbury Street, President Maynard in the chair. Others present were Messrs. Burleigh, Crane, Davidson, George Maynard, Williamson, Miss Grover, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Manly, Miss Moore, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Ross and others.

The Librarian reported additions during the past month as follows: Eleven bound volumes, eighteen pamphlets and a "Morse & Ireland safe," the latter a gift from President Maynard. It is a large, roomy safe and has been placed in the office of the Society, to be used as a fireproof vault in which to keep manuscripts and other historic papers.

The following communication was read by the Secretary:

Walter Davidson, Esq.,
Secretary of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

Dear Sir: With the knowledge and consent of the Executive Board of this Society, I have caused to be placed in the office of the Librarian a safe, for the purpose of keeping valuable books, papers, autographs, or other articles belonging to the Society. If upon proper examination it is found to be satisfactory for the purpose indicated, I shall be pleased to present it to the Society for their use.

Very respectfully yours,

M. A. MAYNARD.

On motion of Mr. Crane a vote of thanks was extended Mr. Maynard for his valuable gift.

The Librarian further called attention to a gift of the inscriptions from the ancient burial place in Marlboro, by Mr. Franklin P. Rice, and referring to the consignment of printed journals of the Continental Congress presented by the Hon. Charles G. Washburn, our Member of Congress, moved that a vote of thanks be extended him for his valuable gift to the Society, and it was so voted.

On motion of Mr. F. E. Williamson, the following named persons were appointed as a committee to make all necessary inquiries as to the most desirable places to visit for the next annual Field Day, and report at the next meeting: F. E. Williamson, E. B. Crane, W. Davidson and C. H. Burleigh.

Prof. Harry S. Ross, teacher at the Worcester Academy, was introduced and gave a graphic and interesting description of the educational work that is being carried on at the present time by the faculty in charge of this popular and highly successful academy of learning, situated on Providence Street in Worcester.

Professor Ross stated that Worcester Academy and the institutions at Andover and Exeter were the three oldest of their class in New England, and held the same relative position as regards the colleges that Eton, Rugby and Winchester do to Oxford and Cambridge in England.

Remarks by President Maynard and others followed. Mr. Maynard stated that he was a student at this academy in 1859 and 1860, and related some peculiarities he remembered in some of the teachers and pupils of his time. He recalled the fact that Mr. E. Harlow Russell, still teaching at the State Normal School in this city, was one of the teachers he knew at the academy.

Mr. Crane remarked, although he had entertained a good opinion of the work done at the Academy, the essayist had by his statements added greatly to his esti-

mate of that popular institution, and referred in complimentary terms to Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. Joseph H. Walker and Mr. William H. Dexter, who had in years past contributed so much in money, labor and influence to help build up and equip that school, and moved that a vote of thanks be given Professor Ross for his instructive and comprehensive presentation of the educational work conducted at the Worcester Academy. The vote was unanimous.

Mr. Williamson spoke in praise of the services rendered the institution by Prof. D. W. Abercrombie, adding that the citizens of Worcester were proud of his work and of the success of the academy. In closing his remarks the Treasurer referred to two interesting documents which had recently been placed in his hands by the executors of the late Stephen Salisbury's will. One was a receipted bill paid by Mr. Salisbury some years ago for the interior decorations of our Salisbury Hall; the other the discharge of the mortgage once held by Mr. Salisbury on the Society's property.

## SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting was called by the President, which met at the residence of Miss M. E. Reed, No. 6 Silver Street, Worcester. Object of the meeting was to give opportunity for members of the Society to view the choice collection of antique furniture with which an associate member had recently furnished her house and to congratulate Miss Reed on her good taste and the success of her undertaking.

The time set for the meeting was eight o'clock Tuesday evening on May 26, 1908, the eve of the departure of President Mander A. Maynard and Ex-president Lyman A. Ely for a European trip.

There was a generous attendance, and after an hour spent in inspecting the beautiful as well as useful furnishings, extending personal congratulations to Miss Reed and expressing thanks to her for the privileges granted, the President called the meeting to order and introduced Charles R. Johnson, Esq., a member of the Society, who had quite recently returned from a trip abroad, who gave a brief but interesting account of what he saw during his trip, referring especially to his recollections of Paris, London, Oxford, Warwick Castle, Birmingham, Stratford-on-Avon, Chester and Liverpool, where he saw the best museum of Egyptology outside of the British Museum, all of which he enjoyed. But his arrival home caused him to reflect and pronounce home the dearest spot on earth.

The Librarian, Ellery B. Crane, followed with the following:

Go where you may, human nature will be found much the same in every community. Critics are numerous along every line of thought and tendency. As no two persons look exactly alike, so their thoughts and inclinations vary,

and how extremely fortunate that it has been so ordained. But I am not going to preach a sermon on that text, my object at this time being merely to call attention to *three* classes of persons that are often brought to the notice of those who are specially interested in mementoes of the days that are gone, familiarly called antiques.

Two of the classes referred to hold to inclinations directly opposite to each other, *one* for the *old*, the other for the new. The third or middle class of individuals is those who perhaps are not really indifferent to the inclinations of either of the first two named, but entertain a sort of lukewarm feeling toward the tendency of either the old or the new; sympathetic but not enthusiastic.

In our larger cities and towns the contrast between the old and the new is perhaps the most noticeable. Wherever the greed for money rules, there the old is sacrificed for the new. Old landmarks that have been the pride and joy of many people are often entirely blotted out or made undecipherable, that some one person may add a few shekels to his income or shine above his neighbors.

Out of the many historic homes in Worcester but very few are fully known and identified at the present writing. Shall our most precious example of Colonial architecture, our grandest link between the old and the new, be sacrificed? I wish that sentiment, a deep-seated conviction, might command that something ought to be done to perpetuate that beautiful specimen of the intelligence, good taste and thrift of *one at least* of our most noted families, whose services and influence have done so much to make Worcester and Worcester institutions what she and they are to-day. Cannot these twelve persons, officials of an institution, to the credit of which millions of dollars have been placed for the express purpose of encouraging the study of art, the collecting and placing on exhibition examples of art, be induced, by their own volition if from no

other cause, to place in trust a sufficient sum of the money at their command to ensure perpetual care of that mansion so unique in Worcester, and deed it to the city, to be used as a branch of or distributing point for our Free Public Library.

The changing of original names given to streets is a serious mistake, and should not be allowed, for the reason that it is often the case that the original name bears some important historical significance; besides, the *change* obscures land titles. As a rule, the men care less for the old and crave the new, although there are exceptions.

Certain, however, it is that to the feminine portion of our population we must look for that real fostering care needed in order to preserve for future posterity relics of the past. They are the real guardians of the home and what makes the home attractive. It is the love of home that prompts the love of antiques.

Real lovers of relics are not speculators in them. Some who have ample means are in search of rare and costly pieces of furniture, samples of exquisite workmanship; others are looking for articles that have a history attached to them as having once been the property of some celebrity or been connected with some historical event, while others are storing up heirlooms of the family. But whatever the selection, it is all for the purpose of adorning and making attractive the home, therefore a wise and commendable act.

It has been said, and truly so, that the home is the bulwark of the state and nation. But in these latter days, as we read the daily papers where we are apprised of the nullifying of so many homes, we almost tremble for the nation and are led to believe that those who figure so prominently in print do not belong to the class who are aiming to beautify the home, or who prize very highly the true value of a home. There is no institution with which human life is associated, none more sacred, than the home, and any service that tends to beautifying and making it

more attractive is helping to strengthen and make more stable the foundation stones of this American republic.

The love of home and memories of the home, it seems to me, are the chief sources of inspiration or the promptings for collecting and possessing household antiques, and the possession of them in turn creates an increased attraction for the family home, makes the owner more proud of his or her surroundings, and it gives pleasure to welcome friends to enjoy the display with them.

Nathaniel Paine, Esq., gave a description of the Pendleton house, Providence, R. I., with its marvelous collection of antique furniture, best he had found in this country, and urged every one interested in such historic furnishings to visit that house.

Miss Louisa Trumbull Cogswell said the Society of Antiquity ought to present a memorial to the owners of the old Salisbury mansion urging them to preserve the building as a relic of the past, and she was confident it would certainly be revered by future generations.

General A. B. R. Sprague spoke of the old furniture as a link that binds the present with the past, and as we draw near to the end of life we prize highly those articles that were once the property of our ancestors one, two and even three generations back.

Ex-president B. W. Potter, Esq., extended the congratulations of the party to President Maynard and Ex-president Ely, wishing them a pleasant voyage and a safe return home, but assured them they would find no better place than good old New England.

President Maynard spoke of his visit last year to Shelburne, N. S., once the city of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants. The place was built by King George III to accommodate the Royalists who fled from the United States at the time of the Revolution. Mr. Maynard stated that many of the houses stood as originally built; two,

however, had been removed to Liverpool, N. S., and made into one house, which was filled with antique furniture. He closed his remarks by giving the itinerary of his proposed trip abroad. Refreshments were served by Miss Reed, she being assisted in the serving of them by her friends. The gathering then dispersed, after having enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

# PROCEEDINGS.

## FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1908.

THE regular meeting of the Society was held at the rooms on Salisbury Street, and in the absence of the President, Vice-president Charles E. Burbank occupied the chair.

Others present were Messrs. Burleigh, Crane, Darling, Davidson, Eaton, Williamson, Mrs. Darling, Miss May, Miss Manly, Miss Smith, Mrs. Chenoweth and others.

The Librarian reported additions during the past month as follows: ninety-four bound volumes, forty-seven pamphlets, a collection of papers, and five articles for the Museum. Special mention was made of the gift from Henry F. Stedman of a mirror used in the store of the late J. P. Kettell sixty to eighty years ago; also the gift of books and pamphlets from the American Antiquarian Society, the vital records of Holliston, and from Hon. Charles G. Washburn two volumes of Records of the Continental Congress.

The Standing Committee on Nomination presented the name of William Woodward for membership in this Society, and he was duly elected.

Notice was given of the annual meeting of the Bay State League to be held at Quincy, Mass., Saturday, June 6th, at two o'clock p.m., and that members of this Society were invited to attend.

The Committee on Field Day reported through Mr. Williamson recommending the trip to Plymouth, and through Mr. Crane a trip to Brookfield. Considerable discussion followed, when it was finally voted to go to Plymouth, and the same committee, composed of Williamson, Davidson, Darling and Crane, were instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the trip, and to go via Boston on Saturday, June 20, 1908.

## MOORE FAMILY.

By Jeannette Allen Whittemore Ramsay.

I find a John Moore of Sudbury, Mass., who married Elizabeth Whale, daughter of Philemon Whale (Whall, Whaley) of Sudbury, Mass.

(Philemon Whale, weaver, Sudbury, Mass., bought land in 1643. Freeman. May 10, 1648. Philemon's wife, Elizabeth, died June 20 (4), 1647 (old style). He married, second, in Nov. 7, 1649, Sarah, widow of Thomas Cakebread. She died Dec. 28, 1656. He married, third, Nov. 9, 1657, Elizabeth Griffine, who died Nov. 8, 1688, outliving Philemon. Philemon died Feb. 22-24, 1675.)

Philemon Whale will dated Jan. 19, 1675. Probated 4 (2), 1676 (old style). Bequest to wife, Elizabeth, and to William, Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin, children of his daughter, Elizabeth Moore.

John Moore, senior, yeoman, Sudbury. Proprietor 1640. John, Jr., also proprietor. Bought land in 1642. Town officer. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Philemon Whale, etc. (which see).

John of Sudbury made will Aug. 25, 1668. Probated April 7th, 1674. Request to eldest son, "John of Lancaster:" sons, William, Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin, and daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Lydia, wife of Jas. Cutler, who received a portion upon her marriage with her former

husband, Samuel Wright. Refers to his age. (Sudbury Records.)

Old John Moore, of 100 years, died 27 (8), 1679 (old style). (Roxbury Records.)

(Query: Was this the same, or another John Moore?)

(Father of John of Sudbury?) Sometimes dates get mixed.

John Moore (More) of Sudbury, Mass., came from Lancashire, England, in 1635, and settled first in Boston and afterwards in Sudbury, where he married Elizabeth Whale. John Moore was in Sudbury in 1643. In 1645 he bought of John Stone his house-lot with all other land belonging to the said John Stone that shall hereafter be due to the said John Stone by virtue of his first right in the beginning of the plantation of Sudbury, and also all the fences that are now standing about any part of the said land, and also all the boards and shelves that are now about the house, whether fast or loose, and now belonging to the said house. (Hudson's History of Sudbury.) Their issue is as follows:

John, b.———— by record of Sudbury some time previous to 1640. Query: Was he a previous wife's child? He was styled "eldest" and "John of Lancaster," where he removed.

John Moore married Ann Smith Nov. 16, 1654, for second wife.

John Smith of Lancaster left bequest to Ann Moore, his daughter. The will dated 12 (2), 1665 (old style). Probated 27 (7), 1669.

William, b.———— (a William died March 25, 1688).

Lydia, b. June 24, 1643; m. Samuel Wright May 3, 1664; m. Jas. Cutler, second, June 15, 1665.

Jacob,* b. April 28, 1645; m. Elizabeth Looker May 29, 1667.

Joseph, b. Oct. 21, 1647; m. Liddea about 1668-9.
Elizabeth, b. Jan. 10, 1649.
Mary, b.————; m. Nov. 22, 1677, Daniel Stone of Sudbury. She died Jan. 10, 1702-3.

Daniel Stone was "Deacon." He was the son of Gregory Stone of Watertown, 1636. He (Gregory) removed to Cambridge. Proprietor 1637. Freeman May 25, 1636; deacon; deputy. He deposed 18 (7) 1658, ae. about 67 years. He died Nov. 30, 1672, ae. 82 yrs. Sons: (Daniel, deacon of Sudbury), David, John and Samuel; daughters: Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia. (Hudson's History of Sudbury gives Mary, m. to Richard Ward.) Was he first or second husband?

Mary Ston, daughter of Dea. Daniel Ston and Mary (Moore) Ston (Stone) married Jonas Rice. (The first settler of Worcester, Feb. 10, 1701-2.)

Benjamin, b.———— (a Benjamin m. Dorothy Wright Nov. 11, 1686).

*Jacob Moore, son of John and Elizabeth (Whale) Moore, m. Elizabeth Looker (Loaker, Loker) of Sudbury, Mass., May 29, 1667. Jacob* died Feb. 17, 1690. Elizabeth Moore died in Sudbury Dec. 14, 1690. Their issue is as follows:

Jacob, b.———— 1668.
Richard, b. Sept. 12, 1670; m. Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary Collins of Middletown, Conn. (See note.)
John, b. Dec. 13, 1673. (A John Moore died Jan. 16, 1673.)
Elizabeth, b. Feb. 4, 1675.
Nathaniel, b. June 21, 1678; m. Grace Rice, a sister of Jonas Rice (the first settler of Worcester, Mass.), Feb. 10, 1701-2. He bought land and (a number of acres were given him by royal grant also) settled near Jonas Rice, built his house, and at his death, in 1761, the house and land came into the possession of his son, Nathaniel, Jr., who married Mehitable Goddard of Sutton July

31, 1740. Having no children they adopted Benj. Heywood, afterwards judge, etc., and also adopted Mehitable Goddard, daughter of Mrs. Moore's brother, Elisha Goddard of Sutton.

Judge Heywood married this Mehitable (Goddard) Moore. He probably built the brick house now standing on the Moore farm land, now owned by the Heywood family.

Nathaniel Moore, Jr.., was a prominent citizen of his time; he died at the great age of 96 yrs., July 19, 1811. His wife, Mehitable, died April 25, 1890, aged 89.

Nathaniel Moore, senior, was Deacon of the First Church, "Old South," from its foundation, forty-five years. On the Board of Selectmen twelve years, half of that time its chairman. He was Town Treasurer several years and held many offices of trust.

Lincoln's History of Worcester speaks of him as "a very exemplary and upright character."

His epitaph, copied from old gravestone inscription in cemetery on the Common, reads:

"In Memory of Dea. Nathaniel Moore, who died Nov$^{m}$. 25: A. D. 1761. Ae. 84 years. Reader, Remember Death."

Nathaniel Moore and Grace Rice Moore's issue is as follows:

Mary, b. Dec. 20, 1702; died Oct. 16, 1711.
Sary, b. July 2, 1704.
Henery, b. Jan. 10, 1705-6.
Judeth, b. Feb. 12, 1707-8; died Aug. 24, 1708.
Grace, b. July 7, 17— (torn off).
Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1711.
Elener, b. Feb. 16, 1713.

Nathaniel, Jr., born Jan. 31, 1714-15. He was a few months old when his father, Nathaniel, Sr., came to Worcester in 1716.

All of the above children were born before Nathaniel, Sr., took up his abode in Worcester.

Sybilla, born June 13, 1717. She lies buried on the Common. One of the first to be buried there.

Issue of Jacob and Elizabeth Looker (Moore) continued:

Hannah, b. July 18, 1680; m. Joseph Gleason Feb. 17, 1705.
Sarah, b. Jan. 28, 1682; died Feb. 9, 1682.
Sarah, b. Mar. 3, 1683-4.
Samuel, b. July 15, 1689.
Daniel, b. April 13, 1687.
Isaac, b.
Jonathan, b.
James,* b.————, 1693; m. Comfort Rice.
(Capt. Jacob Moore d. Mar. 23, 1715-16.)

*James Moore, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Looker) Moore, married Comfort Rice, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Clap) (?) Rice, March 4, 1718. Their issue is as follows:

Asa,* b. Oct. 23, 1719; m., first, Sarah Heywood, daughter of Dea. Daniel Heywood of Worcester, Feb. 10, 1743; m., second, Mary Cooke, April 12, 1764. I think there was a third wife, "Lucy," who died in 1800.
Reuben, b. Nov. 8, 1721; m. Mary Bowker March 24, 1746-7.
Increase, b. Feb. 14, 1723.
Azubah, b. March 22, 1725-6.
Silus, b. March 22, 1727-8 (died young).
Paul, b. Nov. 22, 1729-30.
Silas, b. Jan. 24, 1731-2.
Elizabeth, b. May 17, 1734.
Sarah, b. 1737; died June 3, 1765, aged 28 yrs.
James, b. June 20, 1741; m. Rebekah Jones Jan. 1, 1768, or Feb. 8, 1769. Issue: Azubah, b. Dec. 23, 1769; Rebeckah, b. Nov. 4, 1771; Lucretia, b. Oct. 29, 1774; James, b. Jan. 15, 1777; Rebeckah, b. April 10, 1780; Betsey, b. Nov. 27, 1782.

Epitaph on James Moore's gravestone reads:

"In memory of Cap$^{t}$. James Moore, died Sep$^{t}$. 29th. 1756.
Aged 63 yrs.
Selectman 1732-36. 39. 41."

Comfort Moore's epitaph reads:

"Here lyes the body of Mrs. Comfort Moore, wife of Cap$^{t}$
James Moore, who died June$^{th}$ 1765, in the 63 year
of her age."

Nathaniel and James Moore, brothers, came to Worcester in 1716.

Note: Comfort Rice, daughter of John Rice and Elizabeth (Clap) Rice. John Rice married Tabitha Ston for his first wife Nov. 2, 1674. He married, second, Elizabeth Clap March 13, 1700. John Rice died Sept. 6, 1719.

*Asa Moore, son of James and Comfort (Rice) Moore, married, first, Sarah Heywood, daughter of Dea. Daniel Heywood and Hannah, his wife, daughter of Obadiah Ward of Worcester, Feb. 10, 1743. Their issue is as follows:

Asa, b. March 10, 1744; died April, 1765.

John,* b. May 3, 1746; m., first, Persis Gates, July 16, 1767; m., second, Mary Gurney, April 24, 1776.

Sarah, b. Aug. 30, 1748; m. Daniel Gates of Fullam (N. Y.), I think Nov. 13, 1775.

Hannah, b. July 28, 1750; m. Shepard Gates Feb. 28, 1774.

Martha, b. July 14-15, 1752; m. Mr. Whitney.

Thaddeus, b. Sept. 15, 1754; m. Tabitha Greene of Leicester Dec. 11, 1777, in Leicester. Issue: Nancy, b. Dec. 2, 1781; Willard, b. Aug. 18, 1782; Phineas, b. Oct. 20, 1785. Thaddeus died in 1793, 39 yrs. His widow, Tabitha, married Aaron Temple of Boylston Jan. 24, 1798, in Boylston.

Betsey, b. Feb. 17-18, 1757; m. James McFarland, Jr., Jan. 5, 1778.

Daniel, b. May 19, 1759. Daniel died Sept. 16, 1776, 17 yrs. 3 m. 27 d.

Sarah (Heywood) Moore died in 1760. Her epitaph reads:

"In memory of Mrs. Sarah Moore, daughter of Dea. Daniel Heywood and Hannah, his wife, and wife of Asa Moore, who was born Feb. 1st, 1722, and died Dec$^{m}$. 13th, 1760. 37 yrs."

Asa Moore married, second, Mary Cooke, April 12, 1764. Their issue:

William, b. Feb. 19, 1765; m. Mary Gates; d. June 5, 1833, aged about 68.

Mary Cooke Moore died May, 1765, about three months after the birth of her child.

I am of the opinion that Asa's third wife was "Lucy," as an epitaph reads, copied from an inscription on a gravestone in the cemetery on the Common:

"In memory of Mrs. Lucy Moore, wife of Mr. Asa Moore, who died March 11, 1800. Aged 76 yrs."

Asa Moore's epitaph reads:

"In memory of Asa Moore, who died June 30th, 1800. Aged 80. Selectman 1757 to 1762."

Asa Moore is among list of voters qualified according to list of estates by which the taxes were made in 1775. Asa Moore in Committee of Correspondence in 1775. Asa Moore among town officers from 1774 to 1783.—From History of Worcester found in Antiquarian Society Hall.

Asa Moore was very active in town affairs, especially so prior to the Revolution, as private papers attest. He was possessed of large tracts of land and left a large estate.

*JOHN MOORE, son of Asa and Sarah (Heywood) Moore, married, first, Persis Gates July 16, 1767. Their issue is as follows:

Asa, b. Nov. 29, 1768.

Sally, b. Dec. 9, 1771; m. Joel Bixby Nov. 27, 1793.

Persis, b. Sept. 5, 1775; m. a Mr. Goldthwaite, whose dwelling stood on Lincoln Street, just beyond Adams Square, a large, old-fashioned house, removed to make way for North Park extension. Persis Goldthwaite died Jan. 18, 1860, aged 84 yrs. She was a dear old lady. I remember her and her house. She was a favorite aunt of my father, Chas. Whittemore. Persis, wife of John Moore, died Sept. 19, 1775, two weeks after the birth of her child.

John Moore married, second, Mary Gurney April 24, 1776. Their issue is as follows:

Daniel, b. June 23, 1777. Removed to New York state, I believe.

John, b. Jan. 27, 1778; m. Millea Gurney Jan. 18, 1803. Removed to New York state, I believe.

Mary,* b. Sept. 8, 1780; m. Clarke Whittemore Nov. 21, 1797.

Levi, b. Oct. 2, 1788; m. Olive Gould of Claremont, N. H., daughter of Olive and Sarah Gould, June 5, 1816. Their issue: Dolly Ann, b. May 21, 1818; she died Oct. 2, 1836, aged 18 yrs. 5 m. 12 d. Sarah Maria, b. April 24, 1824. Lucy Permelia, b. Sept. 26, 1832. Levi, b. Aug. 27, 1836.

John Moore, a soldier in the Revolution (whose gun was presented to the "Timothy Bigelow Chapter," D. A. R., by me), died on the 5th of May, 1823, aged 77 yrs. and 2 d.

Mary Moore, his wife, died the next day, the 6th of May, 1823, aged 76 yrs. Both were buried together in cemetery on Mechanic Street, and afterward removed to Rural Cemetery, to the Charles Whittemore lot.

* MARY MOORE, daughter of John and Mary (Gurney) Moore, married Clarke Whittemore, son of First Lieut. James Whittemore of Leicester, Nov. 21, 1797. Their issue is as follows:

EDWIN, b. Jan. 16, 1798; m., first, Letitia Spillas; m., second, Eliza Spillas. Issue: Eliza C., Edwin, Blanche and Charles. (Colonel of regiment in Civil War. Killed the first of the war.) Edwin, Sr., died Jan. 12, 1867, in New Orleans, La., aged 68 yrs. 11 m. 27 d.

JOHN, b. Dec. 21, 1799; m., first, Maria Slater, daughter of Peter Slater (of "Tea-party fame," just prior to the War of Revolution), April 16, 1822. Issue: Ann Maria, b. May 10, 1823; died Nov. 25, 1842. George Edwin, b. March 27, 1825; died Oct. 27, 1877, Nantucket, Mass. Caroline Tilpah, b. Aug. 6, 1827; died Sept. 14, 1847. John Sullivan, b. Dec. 14, 1831; died Sept. 9, 1840. Charles Henry, b. Aug. 5, 1834; died Jan. 4, 1899, in Sheldon, Vt. Maria Slater Whittemore died some time between 1834-1838. John Whittemore married, second, Emeline Raymond Sept. 16, 1838. No issue. John died Oct. 24, 1879. Emeline died Sept. 1, 1869.

HARDING CLARK, b. May 6, 1802, in Leicester, Mass.; m. Louisa Ashley Fitch of Sheldon, Vt., Nov. 19, 1833. Issue: Sarah Keyes, b. March 14, 1835. Lucy Sheldon, b. July 4, 1836 (m. her cousin, Charles Henry Whittemore, for his second wife Sept. 6, 1865, in Sheldon, Vt. Issue: Sarah Louisa, b. June 1, 1866. Edward Winthrop, b. Feb. 6, 1868. John Harding, b. May 19, 1870. Katherine Maria, b. Aug. 30, 1872. George Henry, b. May 6, 1875. Lucy Sheldon died 1886). Mary Catherine, b. May 22, 1840. Harding Clark Whittemore died in Sheldon, Vt., Feb. 17, 1872, 69 yrs. 9 m. 11 d. Louisa Ashley (Fitch) Whittemore, b. in Sheldon, Vt., May 3, 1806; died Dec. 31, 1877.

MARY CAROLINE, b. March 31, 1809; m. Dea. Benj. F. Smith, Worcester. Issue: Benj. F., Jr., m. Samantha ————; his children reside in Denver, Col. Caroline, m. Cartwright Davis of Canada; without issue. Annette, m. John Polley of Canada; her children reside in Pasadena, Cal.

DOLLY ANN, b. Dec. 30, 1811; died Aug. 26, 1813.

CHARLES,* b. Dec. 21, 1813; m., first, Jane Barnes Allen; m., second, Rebecca W. Taylor.

HENRY, b. Nov. 14, 1816; died or lost at sea on a trip to the Mediterranean, 1858; unmarried.

DOLLY ANN, b. Oct. 1, 1822; m. Leander Smith, brother of Benj. F., Sr. (Worcester); died in Manitou, Col., February, 1907, aged 84 yrs. 4 m. and few days.

Mary (Moore) Whittemore died July 26, 1829, aged 48 yrs. 10 m. 18 d. (Bible says 49 yrs. The gravestone gives her age as 50 yrs. Both are wrong.)

Clark Whittemore died Feb. 19, 1849. Age is given as 72.

*CHARLES WHITTEMORE, son of Clark and Mary (Moore) Whittemore, married, first, Jane Barnes Allen, daughter of Capt. William Allen of Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 5, 1835. Issue:

Eliza Jane, b. July 30, 1836; m. Horace Laselle Oct. 11, 1856; he died Jan. 10, 1863, aged 34 yrs. Issue: Charles Horace, b. June 13, 1838; m. Bertha Hero of Milford, Mass., Nov. 13, 1882. Issue: Hazel A., b. Sept. 4, 1884.

Charles Dorr, b. May 27, 1838; m. Sophia A. Sampson of Harrison, Me., June 19, 1863. Issue: one child, Frederick L., b. Jan. 3, 1865; died young. Sophia A. died Dec. 8, 1869. Charles D. died Sept. 9, 1903.

Emory and Emma Frances, twins, b. April 9, 1843. Emory died Jan. 25, 1844. Emma F. died Feb. 13, 1870.

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* MARY MOORE, daughter of John and Mary (Gurney) Moore, married Clarke Whittemore, son of First Lieut. James Whittemore of Leicester, Nov. 21, 1797. Their issue is as follows:

EDWIN, b. Jan. 16, 1798; m., first, Letitia Spillas; m., second, Eliza Spillas. Issue: Eliza C., Edwin, Blanche and Charles. (Colonel of regiment in Civil War. Killed the first of the war.) Edwin, Sr., died Jan. 12, 1867, in New Orleans, La., aged 68 yrs. 11 m. 27 d.

JOHN, b. Dec. 21, 1799; m., first, Maria Slater, daughter of Peter Slater (of "Tea-party fame," just prior to the War of Revolution), April 16, 1822. Issue: Ann Maria, b. May 10, 1823; died Nov. 25, 1842. George Edwin, b. March 27, 1825; died Oct. 27, 1877, Nantucket, Mass. Caroline Tilpah, b. Aug. 6, 1827; died Sept. 14, 1847. John Sullivan, b. Dec. 14, 1831; died Sept. 9, 1840. Charles Henry, b. Aug. 5, 1834; died Jan. 4, 1899, in Sheldon, Vt. Maria Slater Whittemore died some time between 1834-1838. John Whittemore married, second, Emeline Raymond Sept. 16, 1838. No issue. John died Oct. 24, 1879. Emeline died Sept. 1, 1869.

HARDING CLARK, b. May 6, 1802, in Leicester, Mass.; m. Louisa Ashley Fitch of Sheldon, Vt., Nov. 19, 1833. Issue: Sarah Keyes, b. March 14, 1835. Lucy Sheldon, b. July 4, 1836 (m. her cousin, Charles Henry Whittemore, for his second wife Sept. 6, 1865, in Sheldon, Vt. Issue: Sarah Louisa, b. June 1, 1866. Edward Winthrop, b. Feb. 6, 1868. John Harding, b. May 19, 1870. Katherine Maria, b. Aug. 30, 1872. George Henry, b. May 6, 1875. Lucy Sheldon died 1886). Mary Catherine, b. May 22, 1840. Harding Clark Whittemore died in Sheldon, Vt., Feb. 17, 1872, 69 yrs. 9 m. 11 d. Louisa Ashley (Fitch) Whittemore, b. in Sheldon, Vt., May 3, 1806; died Dec. 31, 1877.

MARY CAROLINE, b. March 31, 1809; m. Dea. Benj. F. Smith, Worcester. Issue: Benj. F., Jr., m. Samantha ————; his children reside in Denver, Col. Caroline, m. Cartwright Davis of Canada; without issue. Annette, m. John Polley of Canada; her children reside in Pasadena, Cal.

DOLLY ANN, b. Dec. 30, 1811; died Aug. 26, 1813.

CHARLES,* b. Dec. 21, 1813; m., first, Jane Barnes Allen; m., second, Rebecca W. Taylor.

HENRY, b. Nov. 14, 1816; died or lost at sea on a trip to the Mediterranean, 1858; unmarried.

DOLLY ANN, b. Oct. 1, 1822; m. Leander Smith, brother of Benj. F., Sr. (Worcester); died in Manitou, Col., February, 1907, aged 84 yrs. 4 m. and few days.

Mary (Moore) Whittemore died July 26, 1829, aged 48 yrs. 10 m. 18 d. (Bible says 49 yrs. The gravestone gives her age as 50 yrs. Both are wrong.)

Clark Whittemore died Feb. 19, 1849. Age is given as 72.

*CHARLES WHITTEMORE, son of Clark and Mary (Moore) Whittemore, married, first, Jane Barnes Allen, daughter of Capt. William Allen of Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 5, 1835. Issue:

Eliza Jane, b. July 30, 1836; m. Horace Laselle Oct. 11, 1856; he died Jan. 10, 1863, aged 34 yrs. Issue: Charles Horace, b. June 13, 1838; m. Bertha Hero of Milford, Mass., Nov. 13, 1882. Issue: Hazel A., b. Sept. 4, 1884.

Charles Dorr, b. May 27, 1838; m. Sophia A. Sampson of Harrison, Me., June 19, 1863. Issue: one child, Frederick L., b. Jan. 3, 1865; died young. Sophia A. died Dec. 8, 1869. Charles D. died Sept. 9, 1903.

Emory and Emma Frances, twins, b. April 9, 1843. Emory died Jan. 25, 1844. Emma F. died Feb. 13, 1870.

Jeannette Allen,* b. Jan. 27, 1853.

Charles Whittemore's wife, Jane B., died Nov. 18, 1861.

Charles Whittemore* married, second, Rebecca W. Taylor, daughter of Dea. Samuel Taylor of Worcester and Lydia (Worcester) Taylor, Aug. 6, 1863. Issue: one child, which died directly.

Rebecca W. Whittemore died 1888.

Charles Whittemore died May 27, 1905, aged 91 yrs. 5 m. 6 d.

*JEANNETTE ALLEN WHITTEMORE, daughter of Charles and Jane B. (Allen) Whittemore, married James Munroe Ramsay, son of Alexander H. and Mary Lois (Fiske) Ramsay of Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1874. Their issue is as follows:

Mary Lois, b. Nov. 24, 1875, Cambridge, Mass.

Alex. H., b. April 26, 1877; m. Mrs. Ethel (Angus) Wiley, Newton, Mass., July 27, 1904. Issue: twins: Alex. Robert, Elizabeth Alice, b. Nov. 5, 1907, Marysville, Montana.

Leslie Whittemore Ramsay, b. Nov. 1, 1878, Cambridge, Mass.

Marguerite Allen, b. May 24, 1882.

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## MOORE ADDENDA.

The following recorded April 21, 1676:

Note: Among the list of Sudbury's townsmen whose loss on account of "King Philip's War" was recorded, appear the names of William Moores, son of John (?) £180.00.00

Jacob Moores, son of John, £ 50.00.00

Widow Whale, £ 24.00.00

Henry Loker, father or uncle of Jacob Moore's wife (?), £100.00.00

1707 Petition.

A petition opposed to removal of church site, signed by the following, among others, appear the names of

John Moore, } (West side opponents).
Benj. Moore }
Joseph Moore (East side).
Jos. Moore, Jr., son of Joseph.
Nathaniel Moore, son of Jacob.
John Loker, brother of Henry Loker.
Thos. Moore, son of Joseph Moore, Sr.

John Moore bought of Edmund Rice in Sept. 1, 1642, his dwelling-place in Sudbury. It was situated on the old north street between Hugh Griffin and Henry Rice.

Philemon Whale once lived near "Rice's Spring" near "Cochituate," near the "5 Paths," Wayland. Philemon's first dwelling was near the head of the mill-pond in Wayland, perhaps by the present Concord road. A culvert or bridge at the head of the mill-pond is still called "Whale's bridge."

Note: "Richard Moore, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Loker) Moore, was born Sept. 12, 1671. He married Mary Collins, daughter of Samuel and Mary Collins of Middletown, Conn. (grand-daughter of Dea. Edward Collins of Cambridge), b. June 16, 1672. Richard died, aged 96, Nov. 19, 1767. Mary died July 12, 1760.

"This Richard Moore was among the leading men of Oxford, Mass., in its early history. He had ample means, and was long the largest landholder in the south part of the town. He was the first justice of the peace in the vicinity and transacted a large part of the conveyancing, probate and other official business during the early years. Was the second licensed innholder in the town, beginning 1715 and continuing many years. Fifteen years selectman, between 1715 and 1741, most of the time chairman. Fifteen years town clerk, between 1715 and 1734. The first "Rep."

from the English settlement in 1721. Treasurer in 1721 and 1729. Several years moderator in town meeting.

"He had force of character and great tenacity of purpose, etc."

This Richard was brother of Nathaniel and James Moore of Worcester, the latter, James, being Chas. Whittemore's maternal great-great-grandfather. (From History of Oxford by Geo. F. Daniels, 1892.)

Note: Joseph Moore, son of John and Elizabeth (Whale) Moore, m. Liddea. Issue:

Benoni, b. April 14, 1669.
Joseph, b. Aug. 1, 1670.
Hannah, b. Jan. 2, 1673.
Thomas, b. Dec. 9, 1676.
Benjamin, b. May 5, 1679. (A Doritye, wife of Sergeant Benjamin, died Oct. 20, 1717.)
Mary, b. May 7, 1681.
John, b. May 8, 1683; m. Abigail. Issue: Azubah, b. Dec. 14, 1704.
Elizabeth, b. Sept. 20, 1685.
Lydia, b. Jan. 5, 1687-8.

Joseph Moore died Jan. 2, 1725-6, aged 78-9 yrs.
Liddea, wife of Joseph, died Nov. 23, 1717.

Note: An Elizabeth Moore married Henry Rice Jan. 1, 1643. An Elizabeth Moore married Henry Rice Dec. 27, 1716.

Elizabeth Moore, daughter of first John Moore. Did she marry a Henry Rice, too? This Elizabeth was born in 1649.

A Mary Moore married Matthew Gibbs Nov. 12, 1678.

Note: John Moore of Sudbury made will 25th Aug., 1668. Probated 7th April, 1674.

Bequest to eldest son John of Lancaster; sons, William, Jacob, Joseph and Benjamin; daughters, Elizabeth, wife of

Henry Rice; Mary, wife of Daniel Stone, and Lydia, wife of Jas. Cutler, who received a portion upon her marriage with her former husband, Samuel Wright. Refers to his "Age." (Pioneers of Massachusetts, Pope.)

## PART OF A MOORE DEED, 1714-15.

To all people to whom this shall come or hear the same read Jonas Easton of Framingham in ye co. of Middlesex in the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, House carpenter and bricklayer.

Know ye that for and in consideration of a valuable sum of current money of the province aforesaid, etc., etc., do assign unto the said Jacob Moore, etc.—a certain parcel of meadow land lying and being in Sudbury aforesaid where-with I do acknowledge myself to be fully satisfied (paid) unto the said Jacob Moore and unto his heirs forever.—

On the easterly side of the Sudbury River and on the north side of Sudbury Town Bridge and gate (?) in a meadow called Lodge or Dodge (?) meadow and bounded on Northwest by Sudbury river. Southeasterly by the meadow now in the possession of Isaac Hunt and Samuel Stone. Southeast by a highway. Northeast by the meadow of the said Jacob Moore.

# ABSTRACTS OF EARLY WORCESTER LAND TITLES, FROM THE RECORDS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

(*Continued from page 72.*)

## Deed from Sagamore of Pakachoge and Sagamore of Tataessit to Daniel Gookin, Captain Henchman and Others.

Bee it known to all men by this p^r^sent writeing that wee John allius Honnawannonit or Quiquonassitt Sagamore of Pakachoge, & Solomon alias Woonashocku Sagamore of Tataessit; together with the consent of our kindred & people & for & in Consideration of twelve pounds of lawfull mony of new England, or the full value therof in othr specie to our content within three months after the Date hereof well & truely to be p^d^ & Satisfyed & p^t^ wherof viz^t^ Two Coats & four yards of trading Cloath valewed at twenty six shill: we do acknowledge to have received in hand as earnest of Daniel Gookin Sen^r^ of Cambr. Esq^r^ & of Daniel Hinchman of Boston Brewer, in behalfe of themselves; & Cap^t^ Thomas Prentice & L^t^ Richard Beers & the rest of the Gen^ll^ Courts Comittee appointed for y^e^ managem^t^ of a new plantation granted by the S^d^ Court conteyning eight miles square or the Contents therof being to the Westward of marlborough near Quansiquamond ponds & on each side of y^e^ Roadway leading towrds Connecticutt: Now Know yee y^t^ we y^e^ S^d^ Jn^o^ & Salomon Sagamores afores^d^ & upon the Terms afores^d^ have bargained Sold, aliened, enfeoffed & confirmed unto y^e^ S^d^ Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, Daniel Hinchman, Richard Beers, and y^e^ Rest of the people admitted or to be admitted by y^e^ S^d^ Comittee to be Inhabitants of y^e^ new plantation and to their Heirs Executors Adm^rs^ and assigns for ev^r^ in fee simple, all & ev^r^y p^t^ of o^r^ Civill or natur all Right in all & singular the broken up lands & woodlands woods, Trees,

Rivers, Brooks, ponds Swamps, meadows, mineralls, or any othr thing or things whatsoever lying & being within y^e^ Tract of land conteining eight miles square or the Contents thereof to be layd out by y^e^ S^d^ p^r^sons or their order in time convenient. To have and to hold the p^r^mises & ev^r^y p^t^ therof unto them the S^d^ Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, Daniel Hinchman & Richard Beers & all y^e^ rest of the Inhabitants admitted or to be admitted planters there & unto y^m^ & y^r^ heirs for ev^r^, freely & absolutely wthout any lett, molestation or disturbance of us or any of o^r^ kindred or people or any claiming by from or under us for ev^r^more, as o^r^ heyrs, or Assigns; And we do promise, upon the finishing y^e^ paym^t^ to make full & ample Deed & Writings for the same according to Law, In wittness of the Truth hereof we y^e^ S^d^ Jn^o^ & Solomon alias Honnowanomitt & wooannashoku have hereunto sett o^r^ hands & Seals this thirteenth day of July, 1674.

Soloman alias Wooannasakchu seal
mark
John alias Hoannawamut mark and seale

Signd seald & delivd
In the p^r^sence of us
Onnamog his mark Sagamore of Occanomesett;
Namphow his mark Sagamore of Wamesett
Joseph Thatcher of Chabanakonchoie his mark
Nosoannomitt his mark

Noah Wiswall p^r^sent

ffull paym^t^ md, August. 20, 1676.

---

D. Gookin.
This Deed acknowledged by the Sagamores
Before Daniel Gookin sen
assis^t^
July 13
Entred. 9. 2. 83,
By Tho: Danforth, R.
[Book 8, p. 317, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

DEED FROM INDIANS TO DANIEL GOOKIN AND OTHERS.

Be it known to all men by the p^r^sents y^t^ we Anthony, alias Wunnarshawakum & Abigail his wife, only Daughter & Heyr of Pannasunet late of Quansecamund decead, also Nannuswane widdow & Relict of the s^d^ Pannasuned, also Sasomett & Ouassawake his wife sister to the s^d^ Pannasunitt; for & in Consideration of full satisfaction in trucking Cloath in Com paid to & received by us, from Daniel Gookin, Esq^r^, Cap^t^ Tho: Prentice of Cambr: & Cap^t^ Daniel Hinchman of Boston p^d^ unto us & each of us, have bargained & sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed & by these p^r^sents do bargaine sell alien enfeoffe & confirme unto the s^d^ Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, Daniel Hinchman, for y^e^ use of themselves & all othr their partners & Associates y^t^ are & shall be admitted Inhabitants & planters upon a Township granted unto y^e^ sd Daniel Gookin, Tho: Prentice, Daniel Hinchman by a Gen^l^ Court of massachusetts, at a place between Marlborough & Brookfield calld by y^e^ Indian name Quansicamond ponds, conteining y^e^ Contents of all eight miles Square with all the lands woods meadows, water-courses mineralls or any othr matter or thing within y^e^ s^d^ tracts which in naturall Right belonged to us or any of us possesd of by the sd Pannasunet Sagamore, or his heirs or kindred wtsoever. To have and to hold all the lands both woodland & broken up lands & all y^e^ Appurtenances as aforesd to him y^e^ sd Daniel Gookin, Thomas Prentice, Daniel Hinchman their heirs & associates y^t^ shall & may duely & legally possess & sett down upon these lands & plantation & to their heirs Executors admrs & assigns for evermore. And y^e^ s^d^ Anthony, alias Wannoshanohannutt & Abigail his wife Daughter & only heir to Panasuet & her mother Nannawane, & sasuet & his wife Sister of Panasuet, being all Indians & natives & Inhabitants they & their ancestors of that place & Tract of land ab^t^ Quansicomond ponds, have good & just naturall right & Interest in the sd

lands & do fully & absolutely sell & aleen all the p$^{r}$mises aforesd unto the sd p$^{r}$sons & their heirs for ev$^{r}$ warrantiring y$^{e}$ lawfull Sale herin made for us o$^{r}$ heirs Executors & Admrs or from or by any p$^{r}$son w$^{t}$soev$^{r}$. In wittness wherof we have hereunto sett o$^{r}$ hands & seals this Sixth day off the 12 mo. 1677.

| | |
|---|---|
| Signd Seald & delivd | Anthony signed Seald |
| In p$^{r}$sence of us | Abigail signed & seal |
| John Eliott | Nonswan signd & seal |
| Nathaniel Gookin | Sasonet signd & seal |
| Waban his mark | Quasowak signd & seal |
| James speen | |
| Simon Betoghom | |

This Deed acknowledged by all y$^{e}$ Subscribers & sealers this. 6. of ffebr. 1677

Before me

Dan: Gookin sen$^{r}$ Asis$^{t}$

Entred. 9. 2. 83

by Tho: Danforth, R.

[Book 8, p. 318, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

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## Deed of Lands at Quinsigamond Pond, from John Wampos to John Warner.

To all people to whome this writeing shall come I John Wampas, alias white of Boston in new England Send greeting, Know ye that I the Said John Wompos alias white, for and in Consideration of Eighten pounds & foure shillings in money to mee in hand payd by John Warner of the Same place Tobacconist, receit whereof I do acknowledge hereby, and wherewith I do acknowledge my Selfe to be fully Sattisfied, contented & payd, Have given, granted bargained & Sold, and do by these P$^{r}$sents freely, fully & absolutely, give grant, bargaine Sell, alien,

enfeoffe, & confirme unto the Said John Warner, and unto his heyres Executors, admstrators & assignes forever foure thousand accres of Land, lyng together in a Square neere Marborrow in New England, at the Quonsoncamond Pond, and next unto Benjamin ffranckleine his foure thousand accres and ptly butting upon Connecticut high way to gether with all the timber trees, under wood profits easemts, & comodityes thereunto belonging, and that Shall hereafter thereunto belong, To have and to hold the Said first four thousand accres of land and all the priviledges, easem$^{ts}$ profits & comodityes and pticularly the high way before mentioned, unto him the Said John warner, and unto the only Use benefitt & behoofe of him & his heyres Executors admstrators & assignes from the day of the date hereof forever. And the Said John Wompos alias white doth covenant for himselfe his heyres, Executors & admstrators with the Said John Warner & his heyres, Executors, admstrators and assignes hereby in manner & forme following That he the Said John wompos alias white at the Sealing hereof is the true, Sole & propper owner of the abovesaid bargained p$^{r}$mises, and hath good right, and full power in himselfe to Sell & convey y$^{e}$ Same in manner aforesaid, and that the p$^{r}$mises & every part thereof is free & cleare of and from all former gifts, grants, bargaines, Sales, mortgages, and incumbrances whatsoever, and the Same to warrant & defend ag$^{t}$ every person & persons claimeing & that Shall claime any right, title, & interest in & unto the Same, and every p$^{t}$ thereof In witnes whereof I the Said John Wompos alias White have hereunto put my hand & Seale this Sixtenth day of August in the yeare of our Lord One thousand Six hundred Seaventy & Seaven. Provided all ways that if the abovenamed John wampas alias white or his heyres Executors or assignes do well & truly pay or cause to be payd unto the abovenamed John Warner or his heyres Executors admstrators & assignes the just Sume of eighten pounds & nine shillings in money at

his now dwelling place in Boston upon the Seavententh day of September next ensuing after the date hereof at one intire paym$^{t}$, without fraud covin, or delay that then this deed, & evrie clause & article thereof is voyd, & of noe effect.

John Wompos his marke & a Seale
alias white.

Signed, Sealed, & delivd,
In the p$^{r}$sence off, Benjamin ffrancklin
Richard Goulding.

John Wompos als white acknowledged this Writing to be his act & deed, this 16$^{th}$ day of august, 1677.
Before mee Simon Broadstreet.

Entred & recorded, 18 . 6 . 77,
By Thomas Danforth, Recordr.

[Book 6, p. 82, middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

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## Deed of Lands at Quinsigamond Pond, from John Wampos to Benjamin Francklin.

To all people to whome this writeing shall come, I John wampos alias white of Boston in New England Send greeting. Know ye that I the Said John Wampos alias white for & in Consideration of ten pounds in money to mee in hand payd by Benjamin ffrancklin of the Same place Cooper, the receite whereof I do acknowledge hereby, & wherewith I do acknowledge my Selfe to be fully Sattisfied contented & payd, Have given, granted, bargained & Sold, and do by these p$^{r}$sents freely fully & absolutely give, grant, bargaine, Sell alien, enfeoffe, & confirme unto the Said Benjamin ffrancklin, and unto his heyres Executors, admstrators & assignes forever foure thousand acres of land lyng together in a Square neere Marlborough in New

England, at the north end of Quonsicamond Pond, and the one halfe p$^{t}$ of the Said foure thousand accres to be & ly on the westerly Side of the Said pond, and the other halfe p$^{t}$ to be & ly on the easterly Side of the Said Pond together with all the timber trees, under wood, profits easem$^{ts}$ & comodityes thereunto belonging, & y$^{t}$ shall hereafter thereunto belong, & particularly the benefit & easem$^{t}$ of Connecticutt high way to ly within. or but upon the p$^{r}$mises. To have and to hold the foure thousand accres of land, and all the priviledges easem$^{ts}$, profits & comodityes, & particularly the high way before mentioned, unto him the Said Benjamin ffrancklen, & unto the only Use benefit and behooffe of him & his heyres, Executors, admstrators & assignes from the day of the date hereof forever, And the Said John Wampos alias White doth coven$^{t}$ for himselfe, and his heyres, Executors & admstrators with the Said Benjamin ffranck-lin, and his heyres, Executors admstrators & assignes hereby in manner & forme following, That he the said John Wompos alias White at the Sealing hereof is the true Sole & propper owner of the abovesaid bargained p$^{r}$mises and hath good right & full pow$^{r}$ in himself to Sell and convey the Same in manner abovesaid, and that the p$^{r}$mises and evrie p$^{t}$ thereof is free and cleare, of and from all former gifts, grants, bargaines, Sales, mortgages, & encumbrances w$^{t}$soever and the Same to warrant & defend ag$^{t}$ every person & persons claiming & that shall claime, any right title & interest in & unto the Same, and evrie part thereof, In Witness whereof I the Said John Wompos alias white have hereunto put my hand and Seale this Sixtenth day of August, in the yeare of our Lord One thousand Six hundred & Seaventy & Seaven. Provided always that if the above named John wompos alias white or his heyres, Executors, admstrators or assignes do well & truly pay or cause to be payd unto the above named Benjamin ffranckline, or his heyres, Executors, admstrators or assignes the just Sume of ten pounds & five shillings in money at his

now dwelling place in Boston upon the Sixtenth day of September next ensuing after the date hereof at one intire paym$^{t}$, without fraud, covin, or delay, that then this deed, & evrie clause & article thereof is voyd & of no force.

Signed Sealed & deliv$^{d}$ In the p$^{r}$sence of us.
John Warner
Peter Goulding.

John Wompos, alias his mark White. & a Seale

John Wompos alias White acknowledged this writing to be his act & deed, this 16 . 6 . 77.
Before mee Simon Broadstreet.

Entred . 18 . 6 . 77,
By Thomas Danforth: R.

[Book 6, p. 84, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

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DEED OF LAND AT QUINSIGAMOND POND, FROM JOHN WOMPOS TO JOHN WARNER.

To all to whome these p$^{r}$sents shall come I John Wompos alias White of Boston in Massachusets bay in Newengland Marriner (now ressid$^{t}$ in old Engld) Send greeting, Know ye that I the Said John Wompos als white, as well for and in Consideration of y$^{e}$ kindness & maintenance, I had & received from Nicholas Warner of Ratleife in the Parish of Stepney als Stebinheath in the Coun of Midd, Tobacco cutter, when a prison$^{r}$ in or neere London, as for the loane of Several Sumes of money borrowed of the Said Nicholas Warner without interest As for divers others good & valluable causes & consideraons mee hereunto moveing Have given, granted, bargained, Sold and confirmed and in & by these p$^{r}$sents do give grant, bargaine Sell, & confirme unto John Warner Sonne of the Said Nicholas Warner A thousand accres of Land p$^{t}$ or parcell of, and to be taken up & out of (according to the Custome of the Country) any Such

land as I have adjoyneing to the land of the Said nicholas Warner, or else where in Quansacomack North of the Said Nicholas Warners, Scittuate in Massachusets bay aforesaid, To have & to hold the Said thousand accres of land, & evrie p$^{t}$ & parcell thereof with all & Singular the appurtenances to the Same belonging, or in any wise appteyneing to the Said John warner his heyres & assignes forever, and as his and their owne propper estate forever, And I the Said John Wompos als White and my heyres, All and Singular the Said One thousand accres of Land with y$^{t}$ and every of their appurtenances, and the quiet & peaceable Seizen & possession thereof unto the Said John Warner his heyres & assignes to his and their owne propper Use & behooffe Shall & will warrant and forever defend by these p$^{r}$sents, In witnes whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seale, the ninetenth day of Decemb. Anno Dom. 1676, and in the Eight & twentieth yeare of the reigne of King Charles the Second, over England &c.

Sealed & deliv$^{rd}$
In the p$^{r}$sence off
Robert Sergent
Ralph Darlyng
Willm Robinson Ser.

John Wompos & a Seale
his mark.
John Wompos acknowledged this instrument to be his act & deed, this 16$^{th}$ day of August, 1677, Before mee Simon Broadstreete.

Entrd . 18 . 6 . 77.
By Thomas Danforth, Record$^{r}$

[Book 6, p. 86, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

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DEED OF LAND AT QUINSIGAMOND PONDS, FROM JOHN WOMPOS TO ANTHONY MUDD.

**To all people** to whome these p$^{r}$sents shall come, I John Wompos, als White of Boston in Massachusets bay in

New England Marrin$^{r}$ now ressid$^{t}$ in Old England Send Greeting, Know Ye that I the Said John Wompos als White as well for & in consideration of the great Love tendernes & affection showed mee by Anthony Mud of Ratcliffe in the Parish of Stepney als Stebenheath in the Coun of Midd. in old England house carpenter, while a Prison$^{r}$ in old England, and in getting my Freedom from and out of Prison, as also for divers other good and valuable causes & considerations mee hereunto especially moveing, Have given, granted bargained Sold and confirmed, and in & by these p$^{r}$sents do give grant, bargaine, Sell & confirme unto the Said Anthony Mud, One thousand accres of Land, part or parcell of my Lands in massachusets Bay aforesaid, to adjoyne to, & to be Set of (according to the custome of the Country) from Quansachamands Ponds in Massachusets bay aforesaid Southwards, To have & to hold all & Singular the Said One thousand accres of Land, with their & every of their appurtenances and evrie p$^{t}$ & parcell of them, unto the Said Anthony Mudd, his heyres & assignes forever to his and their owne propper Use & behooffe, and as his & their owne propper Estate for ever. And I the Said John Wompus als white, & my heyres the Said One thousand accres of Land, and p$^{r}$mises, with their & evrie of their appurtenances unto the Said Anthony Mud his heyres and assignes, together with the peaceable possession and Seizin of the Same, to his and their owne propper use & behooffe as aforesaid ag$^{t}$ all persons justly claiming any interest therein Shall & will warrant, & for ever defend by these p$^{r}$sents, In witnes whereof I have hereto Set my hand & Seale, the 19$^{th}$ day of Decemb. Anno Dom. 1676. and in the 28; yeare of the Reigne of King Charles the Second over England &c.

Sealed and dd,
In the p$^{r}$sence off
John Warner,
Willm Robbinson Ser.

John Wompus als white
his mark, & a Seale.

This deed was owned by Jn° wompus
als White, Decemb. 12, 1677,
Before mee Edw: Ting Assist[t]
Entred & Recorded, 15 . 10 . 77,
By Thomas Danforth, R.

[Book 6, p. 101, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

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DEED OF LAND AT QUINSIGAMOND POND, FROM JOHN WAMPAS, NIPMUCK SACHEM, TO EDWARD PRATT.

**To all people** to whome this p[r]sent writeing shall come I John Wampas als. white of Asanamiscock in the Nipmuck Country in New England Sachem, now resid[t] in the Citty of London do Send greeting, Know yee that I the Said Jn° wampas Alias White, as well for & in consideration of the Sume of fifty pounds of lawfull money of England, to mee in hand at & before the ensealing & deliverie hereof, by Edward Pratt, of the Parish of S[t] Paul Shadwell, in the Coun of Midd. victualler well & truly payd & sattisfied, the receite whereof and of every part thereof, I do hereby acknowledge accordingly, & myselfe to be therewith fully Sattisfied & contented, as also in recompence & Sattisfaction of the long labor & Services Performed & done by the Said Edward Pratt unto & on y[e] account, of mee the Said Jn° Wampas als white & for divers other good & valluable causes and considerations mee hereunto moveing. Have given granted, bargained & Sold, alyened, enfeoffed released & confirmed, and by these p[r]sents do fully clearly & absolutely give, grant, bargaine, Sell, Alyen, enfeoffe, release & confirme unto the Said Edward Pratt his heyres & assignes for ever All y[t] quantity or parcell of land & meadow or meadow ground Swamps & wood conteyneing eight usual & accustomed miles in length, and eight like miles in breadth, Scittuate, lyng & being neere Quomsucco-

make pond within the Nepnouc Country, & neere adjoyneing to the mattachusets Colony in New England aforesaid or by what other name or names the Same Shall or may be called or knowne, and as the Same is now in the possession or occupation of mee the Said John Wampas als white or my assignes, together with all & singular Mooss, Dear ffurs, Skins, ponds, rivers, Swamps, ffowles, fishings, woods, underwoods, Sheds, houses, buildings, wayes, passages waters, watercourses priviledges, profits traffiques, tradings, comodityes, advantages & appurtenances whatsoever to the Said quantity or parcell of Land ground or meadow belonging or in any wise apperteyneing East, west north and South, or whatsoever other like quantity or parcell of land ground & meadow belonging to mee the Said John wampas als white in New England aforesaid, wheresoever the Said Edward Pratt his heyres or assignes shall think fitt to Settle and Plant, and by what other name or names So ever the Same Shall or may be called or knowne with lik priviledges comodityes advantages & appurtenances as aforesaid, And the reversion & reverccions rent & rents and yearly & other profits of all & Singular the Said bargained p$^{r}$mises, and evrie p$^{t}$ thereof, and all the estate right title interest inheritance clayme & demand whatsoever of mee the Said Jn$^{o}$ wompos als white of in & to y$^{e}$ Said land, meadow ground & p$^{r}$misses & evrie or any p$^{t}$ thereof, To have and to hold the Said quantity or parcell of land ground or meadow conteyneing Eight miles in length, & Eight miles in breadth as aforesaid, and all & Singular other the Said hereby given granted and bargained p$^{r}$mises, or meant, mencconed or intended to be hereby givene granted, bargained, & Sold with their and evrie of their appurtenances, unto the Said Edward Pratt his heyres & assignes, to the only use & behooffe of the Said Edw: Pratt his heyres & assignes from henceforth freely for evermore, And I the Said Jn$^{o}$ Wampas als. white for mee, my heyres, Excecutors & admstrators, and for every of us do covenant promise &

grant to & with the Said Edward Pratt, his heyres & assignes by these p[r]sents, that he the Said Edward Pratt his heyres & assignes shall & may from henceforth and at all times forever hereafter lawfully, peaceably, and quietly, have, hold, use, occupie, possesse & injoy the Said quantity or parcell of land ground or meadow, with the appurtenances & every part thereof, & receive, take, and injoy the rent, profits, comodityes, issues, & advantages thereof, to his & theire owne propper use & behooffe, without any lett, Sate, denyall, keeping out molestaccon, or interruption of or by mee the Said John wampas als white my heyres, executors, admstrators or assignes, or any other person or persons whatsoever, and that free & cleare, and clearely acquitted & discharged of and from all former & other bargaines, Sales, gifts, grants, titles, troubles, charges & encumbrances whatsoever. And further that I the Said John Wampas als white, my heyres Executors admstrators, & all other person and persons, claymeing or to clayme by, from, or under mee or them Shall & will from time to time, and at all times hereafter at the request & cost & charges in the Law of the Said Edward Pratt his heyres or assignes, do make, acknowledge, Suffer & Execute, or cause to be done & executed all and every Such further and other act & acts, deeds, assurances conveyances or other thing or things in the law whatsoever for the further & better conveying Setling & Suremaking of the Said Eight miles Square of lands, grounds & meadow and all other the Said p[r]mises with the appurtenances unto y[e] Said Edwr Pratt his heyres & assignes for ever, be it by fine feoffm[t], confirmaccon, deed, or deeds, inrolled, or not inrolled, the inrolment of these p[r]sents, or by any other wayes or meadows, as by the Said Edward Pratt his heyres or assignes, or his or their Councill learned in y[e] Law Shall be reasonably advised & required, In witness whereof I the Said Jn[o] wampas als white, have hereunto Sett my hand & Seale, date at London the Seavententh day of July anno Dom. 1679, and

in y^e^ one & thirtyeth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord charles the Second, by the grace of God King of England Scotland ffraunce & Ireland, Defender of the faith &c.

The mark of
Jn° wampus als white, & a Seale.

Signed, Sealed, & Delivred, in the p^r^sence of us,
Daniel Wing, George Owen, Jn° Blake—
Daniel Shyling Scr. in the Tower Street.

Received the day & yeare within written of and from the within named Edwr Pratt the Sume of fifty pounds of Lawfull money of England, in full for the Consideraccon within Expressed I say——— } 50^£^

The mark of Jn° Wompos als White.

Witness, Daniel Wing, George Owen, Jn° Blake
Daniel Shyling Scr.

The eight & twentyeth day of July, Anno Dom. 1679: Mem. The day & yeare above written, the within named John wompos als white, personally came before mee, S^r^ George Waterman K^t^ & Alderman, and one of his Ma^tles^ Justices of the peace for the City of London, and did then & there further acknowledge, satifie and confirme the within written deed or writeing & the Eight miles Square of land, meadow ground & wood, with the appurtenances by him given, granted bargained & Sold unto the within named Edward Prat his heyres and assignes forever, according to the purport, & true intent & meaning of the within written deed or writeing. In testimony whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand & Seale caused to be affixed, the day & yeare above written.

Georgé Waterman & a Seale

The mark of
Jn° Wompos als white.

Entred, 3^d^ of novemb. 1679.
By Thomas Danforth, R.

[Book 7, pp. 157-160, Middlesex Registry of Deeds.]

COMMITTEE'S DECLARATION CONCERNING DANSON'S LAND.

**Wee** whose Names are underwritten, being appointed & impowered by the Hono$^{ble}$ President & Council of **his** Maj$^{ties}$ Territory in Newengland (as by their order bearing date y$^{e}$ 11$^{th}$ June 1686) to order & Regulate all matters relating unto the Settlem$^{t}$ of the Plantacon in Worcester in Newengland. **And** in particular to have respect to y$^{e}$ Confirmation of those Lands y$^{t}$ were granted (or in part or in all laid out) by Cap$^{t}$ Daniel Henchman Deced, or by his order. **In** pursuance of w$^{ch}$ trust we met at Boston y$^{e}$ 9$^{th}$ of July last part, & then & there heard Cap$^{t}$ John Wing & others concerned make their respective pleas & Allegations touching their Claimes of Land in that Village. **And** in the close (among others) made a Generall Order manifesting our readines & willingnes to Confirm all Lands granted in that place by Cap$^{t}$ Henchman or his order, & to Record & fully to confirm the same to the Grantees as soon as they should return to us a particular Survey thereof. **And** at the same time did, at the request of Cap$^{t}$ Wing in writing to us, Confirm all those grants of Land made to him by Cap$^{t}$ Henchman, in every particular according to his petition, manifesting our readines to make him a more full confirmation afterward at his desire. **By** these our candid dealings with him, we apprehend he was satisfyed, & would make no further interruption tending to the hindrance or disturbance of other Grantees in the peaceable & orderly Setling & improving their Lands. **But Since that,** as we are enformed by Complaints made to us by George Danson of Boston, Baker, & David Fisk of Cambridg Surveyor, that Cap$^{t}$ Wing & two other persons w$^{th}$ him, upon y$^{e}$ 20$^{th}$ of July last, did hinder & oppose y$^{e}$ said Surveyo$^{r}$ & broke his measuring Chaine as he was measuring & Surveying George Danson's Lots in Worcester afores$^{d}$ w$^{ch}$ he had left unfinished y$^{e}$ last yeare, by reason of opposition given by Cap$^{t}$ Wing & his associates at that time also. **And**

Cap$^{t}$ Wing at this last disturbance given to the said Surveyo$^{r}$ & George Danson, said, that they had not particular & full order from y$^{e}$ Committee that the Said Lands they were measuring were granted to the said Danson. **Therefore** we think it our duty hereby to declare **That George Danson** of Boston, Baker, & no other person whatsoever is the true & just proprietor of those twenty planting Lots, of ten acres each Lot, containing two hundred acres of Land in y$^{e}$ whole, Situate, lying & beeing in the Village of Worcester in Newengland; bounded on the South with Cap$^{t}$ John Wing, on the North with a small pond & Common Land; on the East with Mill-brook & on the West with Common Land belonging to y$^{e}$ Towne, which Lots were granted to him, his Heires & Assigns forever by Cap$^{t}$ Daniel Henchman upon the 5$^{th}$ of October 1685. **And** wee do hereby order & appoint M$^{r}$ David Fisk (sworn Surveyo$^{r}$) to perfect the Survey therof, & return a Plat to us (at the charge of George Danson) to be more amply confirmed & Recorded. **And further** wee do hereby prohibit any person or persons whatsoever to molest or interrupt the Said Surveyo$^{r}$ in his work, or molest the Said George Danson or his Assigns in the quiet & peacable possession & improvem$^{t}$ of the said Lands, or any part therof, as they will answer it at their peril. Given at Cambridge y$^{e}$ second day of August 1686. under our hands & Seals.

Daniel Gookin Sen$^{r}$ } & a Seal
J. peace }
Thomas Prentice & a Seal
W$^{m}$ Bond Sen$^{r}$ & a Seal
Joseph Lynde & a Seal

The above written is a true Record of y$^{e}$ Original Act of y$^{e}$ Committee, Examind & attested this 18$^{th}$ day of Sep$^{t}$ 1690. By

Laur. Hammond Record$^{r}$

[The above is from the Middlesex Records, Book 10, p. 132.]

Daniel Turel (or Turell) of Boston, Smith, sold to John Wing of Boston, Inholder, Oct. 25, 1686, for three pounds, "All that and those my Six Planting Lotts of Land (So Called) Scittuate lying and being within y^e^ Towne (or Plantation) of Worcester, within y^e^ County of Middl^x^ in New England afores^d^, And also all that and those my Six ffarme Lotts of Land (So Called) lying and being in Worcester afores^d^, Together with all the Swamps Trees, grounds Meadows Commonages, proffits priviledges Rights appurtenances, and hereditaments whatsoever to y^e^ Same, or any part of them belonging or in any wise appertaining, according as I purchased them of the late Cap^t^ Daniel Hinchman Deced, and as they stand Recorded to me in y^e^ Committees Book for y^e^ s^d^ Towne or Plantation of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by William Paine, Eliezur Moody, and Hugh Mulligan, and recorded at Charlestown, Feb. 5, 1694-5, Book 10, p. 372.

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Peter Goulding, of Hadley, in the County of Hampshire, Sadler, sold to John Wing of Boston, Inholder, Oct. 12, 1691, for eight pounds, "One Messuage or Tenement and out-houseing, and the Land whereon they Stand, and thereunto belonging Consisting of five Hutt Lotts So Called according as the S^d^ Goulding purchased the Same, of Cap^t^ Daniel Hinchman late of Worcester in the County of Midd^x^ in New England aforesd Deced and as the Same Stand Recorded originally in the Said Henchmans Book of Records for s^d^ Town of Worcester, and each of which Lotts being in breadth Tenn Rodds and in Length Thirty Rods, Butting and bounding on the East with a highway of Six Rodd broad, and on y^e^ West by the Mill Brook on the North with a high way, and on y^e^ South with Land formerly laid out to William Paine, and Since by him Sold to the Said Goulding, and also of in and to y^e^ S^d^ Land (being another Hutt Lott So Called) purchased of

y^e^ s^d^ Paine aforesd And also of in and to a peice of Land Containing Five acres as it is now Fenced in, and part thereof broken up, and planted with ffruit Trees, being bounded on the East North & South with y^e^ Common, and with y^e^ West on y^e^ afores^d^ highway of Six Rods wide, and is in Length Forty Two Rodd, and in breadth Eighteen Rod. And also of in and to Six acres of meadow in the Pine Meadow So Called All w^ch^ above granted p^r^misses are Scittuate lying and being within the Town of Worcester afores^d^ and were granted unto the Said Goulding and Paine and to theire heires and Assignes, when and as other the Inhabitants Lands were granted for the Settlement of s^d^ Towne Together w^th^ all and Singular the profitts priviledges waies Easements Commodities Rights and appurtenances whatsoever to y^e^ sd Messuage or Tenement, Lands and meadows belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or therewith now used occupied or Enjoyed."

Deed witnessed by Thomas Messinger, Eleazer Moody, Sen., and Thomas Savage, and recorded at Charlestown, Feb. 5, 1694-5, Book 10, p. 373.

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Tomlin vs. Wings Execution Seal. S:

Suffolk Ss:

Anne by the Grace of God of Great Brittaine ffrance & Ireland Queen Defend^r^ of y^e^ ffaith &c To the Sherriff of our County of Middlesex his Under Sherriff or Deputy Greeting.

Whereas Sarah Tomlin of Boston in the County of Suffolke Widow Sole Execu^rx^ of y^e^ last Will & Testam^t^ of her former husband John Street late of Boston aforesd Marriner Deced By y^e^ Consideration of our Justices of our Inferiour Court of Comon Pleas holden at Boston for and within our County of Suffolke aforesaid on the first Tuseday of January last past Recovered Judgment against y^e^ Estate of Joh[n] Wing of Boston aforesd Marriner Deced

in the hands of Robert Wing and Cord Wing both of Boston afores$^{d}$ Admrs Cum Testamento Annexo De bonis non Administratis of the s$^{d}$ John Wing theire late ffather ffor the Sum of Fifty pounds Thirteen Shillings and five pence money Damage and Two pounds four Shillings and Six pence Costs of Suit as to us appears of Record, whereof Execution Remaines to be Done. We Comand you therefore, That of y$^{e}$ goods Chattells or Lands y$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ John Wing in the hands of the Said Robert Wing and Cord Wing Admrs as aforesaid within yo$^{r}$ precinct you Cause to be paid and Satisfied unto the Said Sarah Tomlin Executrix as aforesaid at th Value thereof in money the aforesaid Sums being Fifty Two pounds Seventeen Shillings and Eleven pence in y$^{e}$ whole with Two Shillings more for this Writt and thereof also to Satisfy yo$^{r}$ Selfe for yo$^{r}$ own ffees. Hereof Faile not, And make Return of this Writt w$^{th}$ yo$^{r}$ Doings therein Into our S$^{d}$ Inferior Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Boston within our County of Suffolke aforsd upon y$^{e}$ first Tuseday of January next

Witness Elisha Hutchinson Esq$^{r}$ at Boston this Twelfth Day of Decemb$^{r}$ in the Eleventh year of our Reign annoq Dom: 1712

Addington Davenport Cler

A true Coppy of y$^{e}$ originall

Exam$^{d}$ p$^{r}$ Addington Davenport Cler

The above writ of execution copied from Book 16, p. 207, of the Middlesex Records is followed by the return showing that Samuel Gookin, the Sheriff, in the same month levied the above execution with two others upon "a parcell of Upland and Meadow lying & being in the Township of Worcester in Said County Shown by the plt to be the Estate of her ffather Capt Wing late of Boston Deced in the hands and under the Administration of the within mentioned Cord and Robert Wing and have Delivered Said Land to y$^{e}$ within mentioned Sarah Tomblin."

The "Two more Executions" mentioned above have

returns annexed showing that he had made levies upon several parcels of upland and meadow in Worcester belonging to the estate of John Wing with "houseing upon them gone to decay" and delivered them into the hands of Sarah Tomblin during the years 1712 and 1713.

The deed which follows shows how this land was transferred by her to other parties:

To all People unto whom These p$^{r}$esents Shall Come Sarah Tomlin of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England Widow Executrix of the last Will & Testament of her former husbands John Street heretofore of Boston aforesaid marriner Deced and also Administratrix to the Estate of her late husband Thomas Tomlin of the Same place marriner Deced Intestate Sendeth Greeting Know ye that I the S$^{d}$ Sarah Tomlin Qualified a aforesaid ffor and in Consideration of the Sum of ffive hundred pounds money to me in hand well and truly paid at & before the Delivery hereof by Edward Lyde and David Jeffries Esq$^{rs}$, and John Oulton merchant all of Boston for themselves and the Rest of the Creditors of the Said Sarah Tomlin hereafter mentioned the Receipt whereof she doth acknowledge Hath given granted bargained Sold aliened enfeoffed and Confirmed, And by these p$^{r}$sents Doth give grant bargain alien Enfeoffe Release Convey & Confirm unto the said Edward Lyde David Jeffries & John Oulton The Severall Tracts or parcells of Land hereafter mentioned being all the Real Estate whereof my Honoured Father Capt John Wing formerly of Worcester in the County of Middlesex but late of Boston aforesd marriner Died Seized & possessed of Situate within the Town Ship of Worcester aforesd, That is To Say, All that [Homestead Containing Eighteen Ten Acre Lotts Together with the Hutt lots Containing in y$^{e}$ whole by Estimation ffive hundred acres more or less] being bounded South by the Lands of Col: Winthrop, the Ministers Lot and y$^{e}$ Land of m$^{rs}$

Bridget Usher, West by undivided Land, North by Lands formerly of George Dansons and East by the Mill Brook, The Sd Land adjoins to & lyeth on the Easterly Side of Prospect Hill Also [Six planting Lots of Land, and Six ffarm Lots of Land So Called which my Said ffather bought of Daniel Turell Containing Sixty acres more or less.] Also [Six Lotts of Land Containeing fifty acres more or less which was formerly Samuel Daniels.] Also a [fforty acre house Lott which was formerly Mathew Tomlins w$^{th}$ Rights Medows and after Divisions.] Also [all y$^{t}$ Tract or parcell of Land which was Sold to the S$^{d}$ Capt Wing by Joseph and Sarah Peck Joseph and Mary Cowell Containing by Estimation Three Hundred & Twenty acres more or less & all Town Rights Division and Divisions of Land thereto belonging,] and [halfe of five Huttlotts Ten Rods in breadth and Thirty Rods in Length Each,] and [another Huttlott formerly William Pains.] Also a [piece of Land Containing five acres] more or less being in Length forty five Rod & in breadth Eighteen Rod, And also [Six acres] of medow in the Pine Medow So Called according as y$^{e}$ Same were granted to the Said John Wing by Peter Goulding, Also a Forty acre Lott bought of Isaac Tomlin and four acres of medow. and a ffarm Lott or Third Division of Land w$^{th}$ the medows and ffences thereto belonging.] Also a Thirty acre Lott bought of Isaac Gorge w$^{th}$ all the priviledges thereto belonging. and Three Planting Lotts w$^{th}$ the medows and rights thereto appertaining.] Also the [Hutt lotts Sold by George Ripley, being his proportion of a Thirty Acre Lott;] and also William Weeks his Hutt lott being his proportion of a fforty acre Lott And also all other Tracts of Land Granted to the S$^{d}$ John Wing by Charles Williams Daniel Henchman Thomas Baker Digory Sergeant George Shrewsbury James Homes Benjamin Hinton George Danson Richard Hilton m$^{r}$ Brown John Fay, or by any other p$^{r}$son or p$^{r}$sons of any Lands Tenements Hereditaments or Real Estate within S$^{d}$ Town Ship of

Worcester, Also all Lands Confirmed to the S$^{d}$ John Wing by the Selectmen of the Said Town. And also all Such other Lands & housing and Real Estate as are Confirmed to y$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ John Wing and his heires by a Committee appointed by the President and Council as will appear upon Record. Together w$^{th}$ all the Housing Edifices buildings fences rights medows after Divisions wayes passages plaines ponds woods underwoods Trees mines mineralls Mills Dams Rivers Brooks proffits priviledges Comodities Hereditaments Emoluments and appur$^{ces}$ whatsoever To the Said Severall Tracts Lots, pieces or parcells of Land or any part thereof belonging or appertaining, or therewith now or heretofore Used occupyed or Enjoyed accepted Reputed taken or known as part parcell or Member thereof, with the Reversions and Remainders thereof And all the Estate Rights Title and Interest of the heires of y$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ John Wing John Street & Thomas Tomlin, or of me the s$^{d}$ Sarah Tomlin or Either of us of in & to y$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ granted p$^{r}$misses or any part thereof; Of all which S$^{d}$ granted Lands Houseing & premisses my Said ffather John Wing died Seized in his own right in ffee; And his Admrs Refuseing to pay me what the Said John Wing owed to the Said John Street and Thomas Tomlin I the Said Sarah Tomlin in my Capacities aforesd Obtained Three Severall Judgments against y$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ John Wings Estate in the hands of his Administrators, which they Refusing to Satisfie Three Severall Executions Issued out upon the S$^{d}$ Judgm$^{ts}$, and were all Levyed upon the Said Estate hereby granted by the Sherriff of the County of Middlesex, as will appear by his Return of his Doings thereon in the Clerks offices of the Courts where the Judgments were obtained. To Have and To Hold, &c.

"The Rest of the Creditors" mentioned in this deed were Thomas Palmer, Esq., Gilbert Bant, Philip Headman & Co., William Hutchinson, Esq., Abigail Gillam, widow, and John Ruck & Co., merchants, all of Boston.

This deed was given Sept. 5, 1716, witnessed by Joshua Lamb and Samuel Tylly (or Tytley), Jr., and recorded at Charlestown Sept. 27, 1716, Book 18, 146.

Edward Lyde, David Jeffries, Esq., Gilbert Bant, Philip Headman & Co., merchants; William Hutchinson, Esq., John Ruck & Co., merchants, and Abigail Gillam, widow, all of Boston, the parties mentioned as grantees in the foregoing deed, sold, Feb. 20, 1717, to Thomas Palmer, John Oulton and Cornelius Waldo, of Boston, merchants, for six hundred and fifty-one pounds, five shillings and eight pence, all the tracts of land in Worcester granted to them in that deed by Sarah Tomlin.

This deed was recorded at Cambridge March 1, 1717, in Book 18, p. 596.

At the same time Philip Headman and Job Lewis of Boston quitclaimed to Palmer Oulton and Waldo their right and title to the estate of the late John Wing of Worcester. See Book 18, p. 596.

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Cord Wing, of Boston, Shipwright, only surviving Son of Capt. John Wing, formerly of Worcester, but late of Boston, Mariner, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., John Oulton Cornelius Waldo Philip Headman and Job Lewis, all of Boston, merchants, May 21, 1717, for fifty pounds, "all my right Estate title Interest Inheritance property Claim Share Dividend & Demand whatsoever of & in all such Housing Lands Tenem$^{ts}$ hereditaments & Real Estate whereof my S$^{d}$ Father Cap$^{t}$ John Wing Dyed Seized in ffee Situate Lying and being within the Township of Worcester afores$^{d}$ & also of in all after rights Division & Divisions of Land to any part or parcel of the s$^{d}$ Real Estate belonging or in any wise appertaining & of and in the Reversions and Remainders thereof."

Deed witnessed by William Parker and James Dowell,

and recorded at Charlestown June 5, 1717, Book 18, p. 403. See the quitclaim, page 596, above referred to.

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Thomas Glezen, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, sold to James Knap, of Worcester, March 7, 1726, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract or Parcel of Land Scituate Lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Two Hundred and Fifty Acres be the same more or be it Less and Lyes Northerly of a Pond called North Pond one Hundred acres of Said Land I formerly Bought of Jonas Rice the other Hundred and Fifty acres being Second and third Division Land layed out on the Right of Benjamin Barron Said Two Hundred and Fifty acres is bounded begining a Stake and heap of Stones markt T G from thence Running Southerly to a Stake and Stonse markt T G thence turning and Running Westerly to Stake and heap of Stones markt T G and from thence runing northerly to a Stake and Stones mark'd T. G then turning Easterly and runing to a Stake and Stones thence turning and runing northerly to a Stake and Stones marked T. G and from Said heap of Stones turning the angle and runing Easterly to the Stake and Stones first above mentioned."

Priscilla Glezen, his wife, surrenders her right of dower, both her husband and herself signing the deed with their mark.

Deed witnessed by John Gray, Isaac Miller and Jonas Rice, acknowledged before Thomas How, justice of the peace, March 9, 1726, and recorded at Cambridge, March 17, 1725 [-6], in Book 24, p. 621.

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Eleazar How, of Marlborough, Husbandman, sold to Alexander McKonkey, of Worcester, Tailor, Dec. 25, 1722, for twenty-six pounds, "One Tract of Land Situate lying

and being in Worcester in the county of Middlesex containing by Estimation ffifty Seven acres be it more or less and the Said ffifty Seven acres of Land being part of the Third Division of Land laid out to and drawn by Vertue of the houselott now in possession of Jonathan Marble and the Said Tract of Land butted and bounded Southerly by the Third Division of Land laid out to Benoni Flagg Easterly by the Second Division of Land laid out for the heirs of Digory Sargeant every way else by undivided Land."

Deed witnessed by Thomas Hammilton with his mark, and Ephraim How, acknowledged before Thomas How, justice of the peace, Dec. 27, 1722, and recorded at Cambridge March 11, 1723-4, in Book 22, p. 665.

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John Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to William Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Jan. 7, 1723-4, for Sixty pounds, "A Tract of land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Thirty acres be it more or less and is butted and bounded Easterly upon the land of Richard Ward north by the Land of Benjamin Flagg Jun$^{r}$ Westerly by the land of Henry Lee Southerly on both sides of the Country Road by the abovesaid John Gray as the fence now Stands And also One Acre of Meadow Staked out on the West Side of the brook called Danson's Brook and is bounded Easterly by the Meadow of the abovesaid John Gray and every way else by the Land or meadow in possession of Thomas Palmer Esq$^{r}$ John Oulton and M$^{r}$ Cornelius Waldow (Said Thirty Acres of upland lyes on both Sides the countrey Road leading to Marlborough."

Deed signed by John Gray, with a mark and seal, in presence of John Clark and Benjamin Flagg, acknowledged at Worcester March 4, 1723-4, before J. Meinzies,

justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge March 11, 1723-4, in Book 22, p. 666.

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John Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Mathew Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Jan. 7, 1723-4, for seventy-five pounds, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation fifty acres be it more or less and is butted and bounded Southerly by Land laid out to the heirs of M$^{r}$ Henchman Easterly by Common Land North by Richard Ward Westerly by the abovesaid John Gray by marked trees—and also One Acre and forty Rod of meadow Staked out and lyes within the land of Will$^{m}$ Gray is bounded Easterly by Benj$^{a}$ Flagg's Meadow and north upon Said Flagg West by Will$^{m}$ Gray and South by the abovesd John Gray's Meadow: and also One Acre of Mowing Land Staked out upon the North East Corner of the mowing Land commonly known by the name of Great Swamp Together with the fourth part of a Thirty acre Right thrôout all the Common and undivided Lands in the Township of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by John Clark and Benjamin Flagg, acknowledged March 4, 1723-4, before J. Meinzies, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 11, 1723-4, in Book 22, p. 667.

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Richard Ward of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Matthew Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Feb. 14, 1723-4, "for a Valuable Consideration," "A Certain Tract of Upland & Swampland Situate in Worcester aforesd Joyning to Indian hile containing by Estimation Fifteen Acres be the Same more or less being part of a Thirty acre Lott formerly granted and laid out to Said Rich$^{d}$ Ward and is bounded as follows Viz$^{t}$ begining at a Stake and heap of

Stones being a Corner mark of Said Ward's Second division thence runing South Easterly forty Rods cross Said Thirty Acre Lott abovementioned to a Stake and heap of Stones and from thence turning and runing Southwesterly to a white Oak tree being the Southerly Corner of Said Lott then turning and runing Westerly to a White Oak tree being the Corner mark of Said Lott and from thence turning and runing N. Easterly to the Stake and heap of Stones first abovementioned."

Deed signed sealed and delivered in presence of Moses Lenard, Daniel Heywood and Joseph Crosbey, acknowledged before J. Meinzies, justice of the peace, at Worcester, March 4, 1723-4, and recorded at Cambridge March 11, 1723-4, in Book 22, p. 668.

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Nathaniel Jones, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to John Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Nov. 15, 1723, for thirty-eight pounds, "a Certain Tract of Land or a house-lott originally granted to Isaac Leonard Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation forty acres be it more or less batted and bounded Southerly by the Land of M[r] Allen Easterly in part Thomas Binny in part by Common Westerly on the Land of Jonathan moore North Supposed by Undivided Land or however reputed to be bounded is more fully Signified in the Platt and also four acres of medow and upland laid out for medow for Said Lott be the Same more or less and lyeth about Seventy Rods Distance from the Said House Lott however the Same may be reputed to be bounded may fully appear by the Proprietors Book of Records in Worcester reference being had thereunto."

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Flegg and Elizabeth Flegg, with her mark, acknowledged at Worcester July 17, 1725, before J. Minzie, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge May 11, 1726, in Book 25, p. 416.

John Gray, of Worcester, yeoman, deeded to his Son, John Gray, Jr., of Worcester, husbandman, Oct. 28, 1726, for the love and good will he bore him, and divers other good causes and considerations, "The one moiety or half part of all Such right Estate Title interest & Demand whatsoever" as he had in "one measuage or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester afores[d] and lyeth on both Sides of the country Road containing by Estimation Sixty Acres of meadow Land and upland be the same more or less and is bounded northerly by Land in possession of William Gray Easterly by Land in the possession of Matthew Gray south and west by Esq[r] Palmers land," "together with the one moiety or half part of all the buildings fences and Improvements belonging to the same."

Deed signed by John Gray with his mark and seal, in presence of William Gray and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged at Leicester, Dec. 13, 1726, before John Menzes, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 7, 1727, in Book 27, p. 284.

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John Gray, of Worcster, Cordwainer, sold to Robert Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, May 3, 1725, for Twenty Two pounds and ten Shillings, "a three quarter part of all the after divisions of Land and meadows to be laid out and Drawn in the North half part of Worcester by Virtue of a three Ten Acre lott in the South half part of Worcester originally Granted to Thomas Gleazen. afterwards conveyed from Said Gleazen to the Said John Gray and now from John Gray to Robert Gary [Gray.]"

Deed signed by John Gray, with his mark and seal, in presence of William Gray, Mathew Gray, and Samuel Gray, acknowledged Feb. 25, 1725, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 11, 1727, in Book 25, p. 686.

Mathew Gray, of Worcester, Cordwainer, sold to Robert Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, May 3, 1725, for fifteen pounds, "one quarter part of all the divisions of Lands and meadow to be laid out and drawn in the North half part of Worcester by Virtue of a three ten Acre lott in the South part of Worcester Originally granted to Thomas Gleazen afterward Conveyed from Said Gleazen to John Gray and from John Gray to Mathew Gray and now from Mathew Gray to Robert Gray."

Deed witnessed by William Gray, John Gray, and Samuel Gray, acknowledged Feb. 25, 1725 [6 ?] and recorded at Cambridge, July 11, 1727, in Book 25, p. 687.

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John Gray, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Boston, Sept. 28, 1727, for fifty pounds, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid containing by Estimation Fifty acres be the Same more or less and is butted and bounded Northerly by Land laid out to the Heirs of James Butler Westerly by the Land of the abovesaid Palmer Southerly by Land in the Possession of Moses Rice in Part and in part by Land in Possession of James More Easterly by Common Land."

Deed signed by John Gray, with his mark and seal, in presence of Nathaniel Balston and Eliakim Palmer; acknowledged at Boston Sept. 27, 1727, before John Ballantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Aug. 15, 1729, in Book 28, p. 484.

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Richard Wheeler, of Worcester, Carpenter, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Boston, March 16, 1727-8, for thirty pounds, "a certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid containing by Estimation

Twenty acres be the same more or less and is butted and bounded northerly by the Land or Lot of Said Palmers formerly Gouldings Southerly by Said Palmers and Oultons Lotts of meadow in Pine meadow So called Easterly by the Said Wheelers Land Westerly by Common Land commonly called by Rattlesnake Hill which he is to have Surveyed and deliver Said Palmer a Platt of the Same from the Surveyor upon Demand."

Deed witnessed by Nathaniel Balston and Thomas Palmer, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston March 16, 1727-8, before Thomas Steel, justice of the peace, and recorded in Book 28, p. 485.

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Palmer Golding, of Worcester, Cordwainer, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Boston, Nov. 2, 1728, for twenty-one pounds, five shillings, "a Certain Tract or Parcel of Land lying in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Seventeen acres more or less Thirteen acres whereof is in part of my Third Division and the other four acres was allowed me for an highway runing cross my Homelot the Said granted Seventeen acres of Land lyes upon millstone hill So called near Bladder Pond adjoyning to the Said Thomas Palmers Land Westerly and Southerly and Land of m$^{r}$ Henchman and Bladder Pond North and Easterly by Wheelers Land or however otherwise described and bounded."

Deed witnessed by Richard Salter and Edward Moberly; acknowledged at Boston, Nov. 2, 1728, before Daniel Oliver, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Aug. 15, 1729, in Book 28, P. 486.

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Nathaniel Jones, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Boston, Oct. 15, 1729, for thirty-six pounds, "Thirty Six acres of Land consisting of Two

Tracts or Parcels One Parcel containing Twenty Two acres and is near and adjoyning to Lands in the Possession of James Moore and so bounded Southerly by Said Moores Land Westerly by Land laid out to the Said Palmer and Northerly by Land laid out to James Butler and others Easterly by Land laid out to James Curtis's Right to *Stearns* the new Road laid out runing thrô Said Land Also four acres of Land more both which Tracts are Situate and being the Worcester aforesaid And the Said Parcel of four Acres more is laid out adjoyning to the Dividing Line and So bounded by Said Line and bounded Westerly by Land in the Said Palmers Possession and is bounded every way else by common Land and marked Trees and Stones as by the Plan annexed more fully appears which Tracts or Parcels were laid out in full Satisfaction for Swag a chain on George Dansons Division to me the Said Nathaniel Jones as appears by a vote of the Proprietors dated.....Together with all and Singular the Rights members Profits Priviledges and appurtenances whatsoever to the Said granted Premisses belonging or in any wise appertaining Also all the Estate Right & Title Interest Inheritance Use Property Possession Claim and Demand whatsoever of me the Said Nathaniel Jones of in and to the Said granted Land & Premisses with the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders of the Same."

Deed witnessed by Joseph Marion and John Barker; acknowledged at Boston Oct. 15, 1729, before Samuel Sewall, Jr., justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Jan. 8, 1729, in Book 28, p. 488.

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John Gray, of Worcester, yeoman, deeded to his dutiful Son, John Gray, Jr$^{r}$, of Worcester, Husbandman, July 1, 1730, in consideration of his love, good will and affection towards him, and for divers other good Causes and

Considerations, all his right title and interest in "One messuage or Tract of upland mowing land which the Said John Gray and John Gray Junr now Dwells on Scituate Lying & Being in Worcester abovesaid and Lyeth on Both Sides of The Country Road Leading Thrô Said Town Containing by Estimation Sixty acres Be the same More or Less & is Bounded by Land in Possession of William Gray Easterly by Land in Possession of Mathew Gray Southerly & Westerly by the Land of John Oulton Esqr as also all the Buildings fences and Improvements Standing and Being on the Same as also all my Right in the medow Called Dansons medow Containing by Estimation one halfe of an acre Be it more or Less Bounded Southerly by the medow of John Oulton Esqr westerly by the medow of Wm Gray North and east by Said Oultons Land and also the one moiety or half Part of all the meadow Belonging to Said John Gray Lying within the Land of William Gray Containing in the whole about one acre Be it more or Less Bounded Easterly by the medow of Benja Flagg Junr Northwesterly by the medow of Matthew Gray Every way Else by the Land of William Gray and also a Two ten acre Right in the undivided Land in the fourth Half Part of Worcester yet to be Laid out upon the original Right of Thos Glezin."

Elizabeth Gray, wife of John, renounces her right to dower, signing the deed with her mark.

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Flagg and Charles Sloan; acknowledged Oct. 12, 1730, at Worcester, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Oct. 21, 1730, in Book 31, p. 186.

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Cornelius Waldo, of Boston, merchant, and Faith, his wife, sold to Jonathan Waldo, of Boston, Gentleman, June 10, 1728, for one thousand pounds, "all that Great Farm That Did Belong to Capt John Wing Late of Bos-

ton Deceased who formerly Lived on the Same Lying and Being in the Town of Worcester in the County of Middx and Province aforesaid Together with the Several Divisions and Tracts of Land Since Laid out and added to the Said Farm Containing together Seven Hundred & Ten acres more or Less wth all the Buildings thereon being Two Dwelling Houses & Barns Together with a Saw mill & appurrs and The Pond and Stream and all Belonging to the Same which Said Land is Bounded as followeth Vizt Southerly in Part by the Land in Possession of william Jeñison and in Part by Ministerial Land Part by Joshua Rices's Land in Part by Land in Possession of John Stearns Westerly in Part by Land Laid out to Gershom Keyes and now in Possession of Andrew Macfarland and Part by Land Laid out to the Heirs of mr Henchman and in Part by the Forty acres of Land Drawn By Thomas Palmer Esqr in his Division No 3. Being Part of the Eighty Two acres and a half of Land bot of moses Lennard by the Said Palmer and John Oulton Esqr and the Sd Cornelius Waldo in Compa Northwestwardly and Northerly in part By Robert Peables's Land in Part by North Pond Meadows and in Part by Land Belonging to the said Jonathan Waldo Easterly in Part by Isaac Sanger's Land in Part by Thomas Glezens Land in Part by Daniel Coles Land and in Part by mill Brook together with all the Meadow lying on the West Side of Mill Brook and also Thirty Seven acres of Land more or Less adjoyning to and Lying on the Easterly Side of mill Brook Called Pine Plane which is Bounded Northerly By Land Belonging to John Oulton Esqr Easterly by Land Belonging to the Heirs of mr Henchman and Both Southerly and Westerly by mill Brook Together with ten Rod of Land Round where the Said mill Standeth also with the Priviledge of mill Brook and also two Lotts of medow in Prospect medow So Called Vizt Lott the Third Containing five acres and a Halfe of medow and Swamp on the

Right of Daniel Turrel measuring fifteen Rod on the Easterly Side of the medow and So Runing on a Southwest Ten Degrees Westerly Course Cross the Swamp to the other Side Bounded Northerly by Col° Tyngs five acre Lott Southerly by John Hubbards Three and a half acres and Lot the Sixth Containing Six acres of medow on the Right of John Wing which he purchased of Samuel Daniel measuring Twelve and a half Rod wide on the Easterly Side of the medow and So Runing on a Southwest Ten Degrees westerly Course Cross the Swamp to the other Side and Bounded North by Bridget Ushers Four and a half acres of medow and Southerly By the Schoole Lott of three acres of medow all which Said Tracts of Land and medow were Set off appointed & allotted the Eighteenth of September Last Part to Be one full Share or Third Part of all the Land Bought By Thomas Palmer Esq$^{r}$ John Oulton Esq$^{r}$ and The Said Cornelius Waldo in Comp$^{a}$ that was Laid out to them in The South Part of the Said Town of Worcester the whole Being made into Three Divisions and Numbered 1 . 2 . 3 . and The Said Palmer Oulton and Waldo Cast Lotts for their Respective Parts and the above Said farm Tracts of Land and medow Sawmill &c Being the Division Number one fell by Lott to the Said Cornelius Waldo as p$^{r}$ Platt may appear & Confirmed to him by the Said Palmer and Oulton, as p$^{r}$ Divisional Deeds Bearing Date The Thirty first Day of Jan$^{a}$ Last Platt upon Record Reference Thereto Being had may more fully appear Together with all the fences Easements wells waters water Courses Profits Priviledges and appurtenances to the Said Granted farm Tracts of Land and Premisses Belonging or in any wise appertaining with Their and Every of their rights Common Rights Priviledges Members and appurtenances whatsoever and the Reversions and Remainders Thereof."

Condition: That if the said Cornelius and Faith Waldo should pay to Jonathan Waldo, his Heirs, Executors, Ad-

ministrators or Assigns The Sum of One Thousand and Sixty pounds before June 10, 1729, this mortgage deed should be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Deed signed in presence of Abraham Francis and Samuel Salter, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston June 11, 1728, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Dec. 7, 1730, in Book 31, p. 187.

The farm described in the foregoing mortgage was, in September, 1735, reconveyed to Cornelius Waldo by Samuel Waldo, merchant, of Boston, executor, and Anne, wife of Capt. Edward Tyng, of Boston, executrix, of the testament of Jonathan Waldo, late of Boston, for a consideration of £1338-7, in full satisfaction of the mortgage and interest due on same, it having been previously leased to Cornelius Waldo for the term of one month.

The instruments relating to both these transactions are recorded in Book 36, pp. 333, 334, the last mentioned being dated Sept. 30, 1735.

It appears from this deed that the premises had previously come into their possession "by Virtue of a Judgment in Ejectment recovered against the Said Cornelius Waldo for possession of the aforesaid Messuages Land and Tenements at the Superior Court of Judicature & ra at Worcester in September 1733."

Deed witnessed by John Mayne and James Molan; acknowledged at Boston Oct. 8, 1735, by Samuel Waldo, before H. Hall, justice of the peace, and by Capt. Edward Tyng and Anne, his wife, at Boston, Oct. 27, 1725, and recorded as above stated.

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Thomas Haggit, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to John Weeks, of Marlborough, Husbandman, May 4, 1728, for fifty-two pounds, ten shillings, "a Certain Tract or Parcel of land Situate lying and being in the south half

part of Worcester, abovesaid Containing by Estimation fifty Acres be the same more or less said Fifty Acres was laid out to said Haggit for third Division land and lyeth Adjoining to the Dividing line between the north and South Part and is bounded northwesterly by said Dividing line Southwesterly by land Laid out to Adam Winthrop Esq$^{r}$ or Common land Southeasterly by the Com$^{tee}$ Lotts northeasterly by land laid out to the heirs of M$^{r}$ Henchman."

Deed signed by Thomas Haggit, with his mark and seal, in presence of James How and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged May 4, 1728, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Oct. 9, 1728, in Book 27, p. 358.

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William Jenison, of Worcester, Gentleman, sold to John Clark, of Worcester, Husbandman, Oct. 10, 1728, for Sixty pounds, "the one Moiety or Half Part of a certain Tract of Land Scituate Lying and Being in Worcester containing in the whole one Hundred and Twenty five acres Said Hundred and Twenty five acres of Land was Laid out in the South Half of Worcester as a Second Division to the Heirs of Peter Goulding Late Dece'd and after wards Sett off by the Judge of Probate to Peter Goulding of South-Carolina Said Half part of the one Hundred and Twenty five acres is measured off at the Western End of S$^{d}$ Division and is Bounded Southerly by Land in the Possession of Said Clark Easterly Bounded by the other Half Part and markt trees Northerly and westerly by Common land when the whole was Laid out."

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Flagg, Phinehas Heywood and Samuel Jenison; acknowledged July 15, 1729, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 29, 1731, in Book 31, p. 531.

Jonathan Moore, of Worcester, Cordwainer, sold to Moses Rice, of Worcester, late of Sudbury, Cordwainer, May 30, 1721, for forty-six pounds, a certain Parcel of Lands Situate lying and being in the abovesaid Town of Worcester on and near to a Place called Mount Stems [Sterns ?] consisting of Upland Meadow and Swamp containing one hundred acres with allowance for Swag of Chain being my third Division of Land and is bounded as followeth Easterly by Lands in the Possession of James Moore Westerly by Waldos Land Northerly by Lands in the Possession of John Grays Southerly by Land laid out to James Holding (having at the Corners Heaps of Stones) as may more fully appear by a Plat (upon Record) taken by m^r^ David Haynes May y^e^ 20^th^ 1720."

Deed witnessed by Robert Jenison Jason Rice and Dorothy Jenison; acknowledged Jan. 13, 1729, before Joseph Wilder, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge March 9, 1730, in Book 32, p. 241.

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James Hambleton, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Thomas Hambleton, of Worcester, Husbandman, for Two Hundred pounds, "The Several Tracts and Parcels of Land hereafter mentioned with the Several Rights viz^t^ one Messuage or Tract of Land with a Dwelling House on the Same Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing about Seventy Seven Acres be the Same more or less and is bounded Easterly and Southerly by Land in Possession of m^r^ John Smith Westerly & Northerly by Common Land or however it may otherwise appear by the Proprietors Book of Records Reference thereto being had Said Seventy Seven acres of Land was part of Second Division Land laid out upon the Original Right of Jacob Lennard dece'd and lyeth on the Northerly Side of Baggachoge Hill————One more Peice or Tract of Land lying in Worcester abovesaid containing about Seventeen

Acres and one hundred & forty Rods be the Same more or less Said Land was laid out as part of a third Division in the South half part of Worcester to the Heirs of m$^{r}$ Peter Goold Dece'd and lyeth on both Sides of French River and is bounded Southerly by Common Land Westerly by Land laid out to James Rice Northerly by Common Land as by the Proprietors Book of Records may more fully appear Reference thereto being had Also Six Acres of Land in Common being the third Division to be laid out in the South half originally upon the Right of m$^{r}$ Ephraim Curtis and also Six Ten Acre Rights in Common in the South half part of Worcester the Right in the Cedar Swamps excepted Three of Said Ten acre Rights belonging and deriving from the House Lott now in Possession of Benj$^{a}$ Flagg the other three Tens derived from the House Lott now in the Possession of Thomas Rice of Worcester and originally granted to Ephraim Rice of Sudbury."

Deed signed by James Hambleton, with his mark H and a seal, in presence of Gershom Keyes and Samuel Callhoon; acknowledged March 5, 1730-31, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge March 11, 1730, in Book 32, p. 243.

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Thomas Hagget, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to James Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Dec. 7, 1728, for twenty pounds, "a Certain Lot of meadow Situate lying & being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation four acres and half be the Same more or less Said Lot of meadow was laid out to Said Hagget upon the Right of the House Lot he now lives on and Said meadow lyeth at the Southerly end of nonesuch meadow is bounded northerly by meadow now in the Possession of Joseph Thursten every way else by the upland."

Deed signed by Thomas Hagget with his mark h and

seal, in presence of Matthew Gray, Benjamin Flagg and Hugh Kelo; acknowledged Dec. 7, 1728, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 23, 1728, in Book 29, p. 266.

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James Dickson, "of Lime within the Goverment of Connecticutt & County of New London in new England yeoman," sold to Moses Harper and William Mahan, of Worcester, Husbandmen, Jan. 16, 1726-7, for one hundred and twenty pounds, "a certain parcel of Land containing in Two Peices the one upland the other medow which Land is Situate lying & being in the Township of Worcester within the County of Middlesex containing by Estimation fifty Eight Acres be the Same more or less the one peice is fifty five acres or thereabouts being upland and Swamp Land with a dwelling house on the Same which land was formerly granted to Ephraim Rice of Worcester for part of his Third Division and is bounded Easterly by Land now in the possession of Zebediah Rice Southerly by Land in the possession of John Smith Westerly by Land formerly belonging to David Haynes now in the possession of Daniel Hubburd northerly by the Land laid out for the School Lott or howsoever otherwise bounded or reputed to be Bounded by a Platt of the Same Also Three acres of medow which Said Three Acres was first granted to Ephraim Rice and it being the Eigth Lott of medow lying upon a River called the French River and is bounded as followeth west or westerly upon the Lott of medow now in the possession of Elisha Rice East or Easterly upon a Lott of medow now in the possion of James Holdin North or Northerly upon Common Land South or Southerly upon Common Swamp or howsoever otherwise bounded or deputed to be bounded Also with all my Right in the Ceder Swamp in the South part of Worcester which

I formerly bought of Capt. Nathaniel Jones of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by John Stearns and William Jenison; acknowledged at Leicester Jan. 18, 1726-7, before Justice Minzies, and recorded at Cambridge Jan. 31, 1726, in Book 26, p. 205.

Two days later than the date of the foregoing deed Moses Harper and William gave back to James Dickson a mortgage deed of the above described land for one hundred pounds, the mortgage running for a period of four years from date. Deed recorded in Book 26, p. 206.

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James Holdin, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Daniel Hubbard, of Concord, Husbandman, Dec. 25, 1726, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract of land Situate lying and being in Worcester afores$^{d}$ & in the northerly half part of Said Town containing forty and five Acres be the Same more or less and is bounded as followeth Viz$^{t}$ beginning at a white Oak Tree Standing on the north side of Rutland Road thence north Seven degrees East one hundred and twenty Rod to a clump of Chesnut Trees the Second Angle west Seven degrees north Six two Rod to a Small Hemlock Tree marked the third Angle South Seven degrees West one hundred & Twenty Rods to a heap of Stones the fourth Angle East Seven degrees South Sixty two Rods to the white Oak Tree first mentioned bounded every way by Common land and also all my right in Common and after divisions of land and meadow which are or hereafter may be known or proportioned by the aboves$^{d}$ Lot in the north half part of the Township of Worcester aboves$^{d}$."

Deed witnessed by Aaron Adams, Jonas Rice and Jonas Rice, Jr.; acknowledged Sept. 4 [11 ?] 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 11, 1728, in Book 27, p. 435.

David Haynes of Sudbury, Gentleman, sold to Daniel Hubbard, late of Concord, then of Worcester, yeoman, May 17, 1726, for three hundred pounds, "a certain Tract of upland & meadow and meadow Ground by Estimation 250 Acres be the Same more or less Situated lying and being in the Township of Worcester in the Southerly half thereof and in the county aforesaid, and is butted and bounded Southeasterly upon land laid out for the use of the Ministry and School Southerly upon land of m$^{r}$ John Smith Southwesterly upon land formerly m$^{r}$ Prentices now in the possession of Simon Gates northwesterly partly upon land of Obadiah Ward & partly upon land of Joshua Rice northeasterly upon land of said Obadiah Ward till it comes to Beaver Brook then turning northerly by the brook till it comes to a highway and then is bounded upon Said highway or land left for a highway till it comes to said Ministry or School land said Tract of land lying on both Sides of Beaver Brook and half way River also a Fifteen Acre right in the South half Common."

Deed witnessed by John Haynes, Joseph Hubbard and Jacob Moore; acknowledged Aug. 31, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 11, 1728, in Book 27, p. 436.

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James Holdin, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Moses Rice, of Worcester, Cordwainer, Jan. 18, 1726-7, for thirty pounds, "One Messuage or Tract of Land lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Seventy five acres be the Same more or less Said Seventy five acres was a Third Division laid out upon the original Right of the Said James Holdin and is bounded Westerly by land laid out to Thomas Palmer Esq$^{r}$ and Company Southerly in part by Land laid out to the Heirs of Obediah Ward deceased and in part by the Land of Daniel Heywood

Easterly by Land now in the Possession of James Moore Northerly by Land now in the Possession of the Said Moses Rice."

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, Nathaniel Jones and James Rice; acknowledged at Worcester July 19, 1729, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Oct. 31, 1729, in Book 28, p. 510.

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Moses Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Humphry Taylor, of Marlborough, Husbandman, March 4, 1728, for one hundred and fifty pounds, "Seventy five acres of Upland and Swamp land to be measured and Set off upon the Southerly End of the Farm Said Rice now dwells on Situate in Worcester abovesaid that is to Say to begin to measure Said Seventy five acres at the most Southeasterly Corner of Said Rices Farm being a white oak it also being the Corner of Land in the Possession of Dan[l] Heywood and so to extend northward as Said Rices Land now runs So far as to compleat and make up the quantity of Seventy five acres The Dividing Line between the Said Seventy five acres to turn upon a Square angle across Said Farm Said Seventy five acres is bounded Southerly by the Land of Isaac Ward Westerly the Land of John Oulton Esq[r] northerly by Said Rices own Land Easterly by the Land of James Moore."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Jenison and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged Oct. 4, 1729, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Nov. 27, 1729, in Book 28, p. 511.

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James Holmes, of Woodstock, in the County of Suffolk, Husbandman, deeded to his loving son, Jacob Holmes, of Worcester, Nov. 7, 1717, in consideration of his parental

love, good will and affection for him, "All my Lands lying in the Town of Worcester aforesd, (Except the Reserve hereinafter mentioned wch I Reserve for my Selfe my heirs or Assigns Containing a home lott of fourty Acres, and Is bounded on the South and East w$^{th}$ Land of Gershom Rice, and North & West upon Common Together w$^{th}$ all and Singular the medows belonging unto the Same as a home Lott of Forty acres through out the Said Town of Worcester and all other rights, or Divisions of Land to the Same belonging or appertaining by any ways or means (Saving to my Selfe my heirs or assigns the one halfe or moietie of the Divisions of upland or Swamp that is or may be hereafter laid out. Giving liberty to my Sd Son his heirs or assigns **To Have and To Hold** to him, and to them, forever y$^{e}$ first Division of upland or Swamp that is or may be laid out, my Reserve to be allowed out of the other Division or Divisions, So that in all to make up and Compleat the one halfe or moitie of the whole Saveing the home Lott & medow as aforesd w$^{ch}$ is to be and belong to the Sd Jacob Holmes his heirs and assigns forever."

Deed signed by James Holmes, with his mark and seal, in presence of Ebenezer Holmes and John Chandler, Jr.; acknowledged at Woodstock, March 31, 1718, before John Chandler, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge June 4, 1718, in Book 20, p. 105.

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Gershom Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Jacob Holmes, of Worcester, April 30, 1719, "for and in Consideration of Twenty Two Acres of Land in Worcester above said to me delivered by Jacob Holmes of Worcester abovesaid as by one Instrument given under his hand and Seal bearing even date with these Presents may more fully appear," "Two certain parcels of medow in Worcester abovesaid containing by Estimation Six acres be the Same more or less and is bounded as followeth Viz$^{t}$ one

Lott of three acres in a medow commonly called and known by the name of pine medow bounded Easterly upon medow in possession of James Taylor westerly upon Land in possession of Said Jacob Holmes or otherwise as it is platted in the Town Book also one Lott containing Three Acres by Estimation be the Same more or less lying in a medow called prospect medow bounded both Southerly and northerly by medow in possession of the widow Joanna Ward and otherwise as it is platted in the Town Book."

Deed witnessed by James Knap, Mary Rice and Jonas Rice; acknowledged Oct. 15, 1720, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, in Book 26, p. 390.

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James Holmes, of Woodstock, in the County of Suffolk, Husbandman, deeded to his loving daughters, Hannah, Thankfull, Rachel, Abigail, Pheebe, and Sarah, March 3, 1726-7, in consideration of his love and affection towards them, and as Eight pounds of Each of their Portions or Shares of his estate, "all Such Right or Interest whatsoever as I have or ought to have of in and unto all the Lands whatsoever that are Situate & being within the north half of the Township of Worcester in the County of middlesex by virtue of my being an Original Proprietor in Said Township Including what is already laid out and what is or may be agreed upon to be laid out or that shall or may hereafter be laid out in Said north half part of Worcester aforesaid Excepting and reserving to my Son Jacob Holmes what I have already given him as by his Deed will fully appear reference thereto being had what I now grant & Confirm to my aforesaid Daughters is and lyes in Partnership with my Son Jacob Holmes aforesaid and is to be divided in Equal Halves with Respect both to Quantity & Quality."

Deed signed by James Holmes, with his mark i and seal, in presence of Edmund Chamberlain and John Chandler, Jr.; acknowledged at Woodstock March 3, 1726-7, before John Chandler, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, in Book 26, p. 391.

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James Holmes, of Woodstock, in the County of Suffolk, deeded to his loving son Thomas Holmes, of woodstock, March 3, 1726-7, in consideration of his service to him for the space of about eight years last part, and for further service which he was to do for him, which he accounted at 90 pounds, and also in Consideration of thirteen pounds advanced towards his portion of his father's estate, 100 acres of land by estimation lying in the township of Worcester, near the west bounds thereof and bounded as the same was surveyed and stands on record in the Proprietors Book of Records of Worcester.

Deed witnessed by Edmund Chamberlain and John Chandler, Jr.; acknowledged March 3, 1726-7, and recorded at Cambridge May 19, 1727, in Book 26, p. 392.

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Thomas How Esq$^{r}$, of Marlborough, deeded to his loving son, James How, of Worcester, yeoman, Dec. 5, 1729, in Consideration of his love, good will and affection towards him, "A certain Tract of Land lying and being within the Limits and bounds of the Town of Worcester abovementioned in manner as followeth My whole Tract of Land lying in the Town of Worcester it being the Place where the Said James How now dwells being four hundred acres more or less is bounded Westerly by the Land of M$^{r}$ John Ballantine Easterly partly by the Town Line and partly by Malden Farm And Whereas I having given unto Joseph Rugg and Isaac Wetherbee each of them a Piece cut of the Said Tract of Land as may more fully appear

by Deeds of Gift to them And now I do reserve to myself the Southerly End of the Said Tract of Land and it is to be divided from the Land I now give to my Son the Said James How by a Straight Line extended from an old Cellar runing paralel with the Southerly Line of the Said four hundred Acres of Land All the Remainder of the Said Tract of Land of four hundred acres besides what is reserved at the Southerly End and what is formerly given to the Said Joseph Rugg and Isaac Wetherby as above is expressed."

At the decease of the Son James, all the lands covered by this deed to go to James' children as follows: "My Grandson James How the Son of the abovementioned James How to have the one half of all the abovegiven and granted Land to be taken off the Southerly End where the improved Land and the Buildings are to be divided by a Strait Line across the Said Tract of Land thus given & granted So as to divide the whole Tract into two equal Parts the Said James How Jun$^{r}$ to possess and enjoy the Southerly part after his fathers Decease he and his Heirs Exec$^{rs}$ Adm$^{rs}$ and Assigns forever And the other half of the abovegiven and granted Land being the Northerly Part (at the Decease of my Son James How) to be equally divided amongst his other Children."

Deed witnessed by Simon Gates and Joseph Rugg; acknowledged Jan. 9, 1729, before Joseph Buckminster, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Feb. 19, 1729, in Book 30, p. 167.

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William Williams, of Weston, Clerk, sold to Isaac McGregory, of Weston, Husbandman, Nov. 23, 1726, for thirty pounds, "a Certain Farm Lot or Tract of Land lying and being in the Northerly half part of the Township of Worcester containing Forty five Acres be it more or less lying on the Easterly Side of a Hill called Pine Hill

and is bounded as followeth viz begining at a Chestnut tree marked thence runing East North East forty Six rods and a half to a Stake and Stone marked N I then turning and runing North North West one hundred and Sixty rods to an heap of Stones marked N I and from thence turning an Angle and West South west forty Six rods and an half to an heap of Stones mark'd N I and from Said heap of Stones turning the Angle South South East and runing one hundred and Sixty rods to the Chesnut tree first mentioned bounded every way by Common Lands Said Lot or Tract of Land being laid out by the Committee and Survey$^{r}$ on the Right of a three ten acre (or Thirty acre) Lot in the South part of Worcester formerly granted to Ephraim Rice and which the Said Williams bought of Cap$^{t}$ Nath$^{l}$ Jones of Said Worcester as may appear by his Deed bearing date may 28, 1725 Said Lot or Tract of Land (excluding and excepting any after Rights or Divisions) with all the Priviledges and Appurtenances Commodities & Conveniences thereunto in any wise belonging to him the Said Isaac M$^{c}$Gregory" &c.

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Harrington and Jonas Allen; acknowledged at Weston April 17, 1728, before Francis Fullam, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Feb. 3, 1728, in Book 28, p. 318.

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Jacob Lennard, of Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth, yeoman, sold to Moses Lennard of Marlborough, May 9, 1717, for forty pounds, "One whole purchase Right in y$^{e}$ Township of Woster, part of which namely fforty acres Is already laid out, The Rest being Undivided Lands Sd fforty acres lying by a Hill Called Abimlech [?] Hill bounded as followeth, On the North East Corner by a Pine Tree marked & from thence runing Westerly about Eighty poles unto a Stone pitched into Sd Ground & from thence runing Southerly Eighty poles

to another Stone Pitched in the ground, & from thence runing Easterly Eighty poles unto another Stone Pitched in the ground and so from thence upon a Straight line to the bound first mentioned."

Deed signed by Jacob Lennard, with his mark and seal, in presence of Benjamin Allen and Joseph Sharpe [?]; acknowledged at Plymouth May 9, 1717, before Josiah Edson, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge April 4, 1721, in Book 21, p. 295.

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Henry Lee, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Estes Hatch, Esq., of Boston, March 14, 1723, for one hundred and five pounds, "one full Sixty acre Right or Share of Land in the North half part of the Township of Worcester with all the After Rights and Divisions of Land that Shall or may be Set off to one Sixty acre Right of the North half part of the Said Township," with all the rights, privileges, &c., thereto belonging.

Rebecca, wife of Henry Lee, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Rolfe and Joseph Marion; acknowledged at Boston March 14, 1723, before Thomas Palmer, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 4, 1724, in Book 30, p. 397.

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John Maccrakan, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, sold to Samuel Bowtel, of Reading, Housewright, Feb. 12, 1728-9, for one hundred and twenty-five pounds "a certain Tract of Land Situating or lying between the Towns of Worcester and Sutton in the abovesaid Province containing by Estimation fifty acres more or less being Part of a Farm originally granted to Malachi Hollowa, and was measured upon the Easterly End of Said Hollowas Land and is butted and bounded Easterly by a Farm laid out to Cap$^{t}$ Ephraim Curtice Southerly by a Farm laid out to Cap$^{t}$

Nath[l] Jones Westerly by the other Part of Said Hollowas Farm and Northerly by Worcester Town Line."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Batcheller and Abraham Savage; acknowledged at Charlestown May 19, 1729, before Henry Phillips, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Feb. 9, 1730, in Book 30, p. 398.

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Henry Lee, of Worcester, sold to James Knapp, of Newtown, Aug. 15, 1717, "for & in Consideration of a Considerable Sum of money," "One house Lot Situate lying & being in the town of Worcester in the county of Middlesex containing Thirty acres of upland Swampland woodland be the Same more or less bounded North with the land in possession of the Hon[ble] Committee or highway East & Southerly with Land in possession of Isaac Miller West with undivided land." Also "three acres of Meadow laid out to said Lot in Worcester & all Divisions of lands that may or ought to be laid out or drawn by S[d] Lot in Worcester, with all their appurtenances, privileges, &c.

Deed witnessed by John Smith, Benjamin Flagg and Daniel Biglo; acknowledged Aug. 27, 1717, before Jonas Bond, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Nov. 1, 1721, in Book 21, p. 438.

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Edmund Faulkener, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to James Knap, of Worcester, Husbandman, April 6, 1724, for a valuable sum of money, "a certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid Containing by Estimation Two Acres be the Same more or less and is bounded as followeth Viz[t] beginning at a Stake and heap of Stones which is the Southwesterly Corner mark of Said Faulkeners House Lott thence running Northerly

Crossing the highway which Leads from the House of Lieu$^{t}$ Henry Lee to Coll$^{o}$ Winthrops Farm to a Stake and heap of Stones then turning the Angle and running Easterly Cross Said highway to a white oak marked and from Said white oak Tree running Southerly to a Stake and Stones Standing in the Line between the Lands of Faulkener and Isaac Miller thence turning and Running westerly to the Stake and heap of Stones first above mentioned having the Land of the Said James Knap on the west the Land of Coll$^{o}$ Adam Winthrop on the north the Land of the Said Faulkener on the East and the Land of Isaac Miller on the South."

Deed witnessed by William Gray, Isaac Sanger and Samuel Gray; acknowledged April 24, 1725 [?], before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge Feb. 21, 1725, in Book 24, p. 598.

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Daniel Shattuck and Martha, his wife, sold to Moses Leonard, of Worcester, Yeoman, Dec. 20, 1721, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesd containing Eighty Two Acres and an half be the Same more or be it less and was formerly granted and laid out on the Right of Digory Sargeant, of Worcester dece'd being part of a Second Division granted on the Right of the s$^{d}$ Digory Sargeant which Eighty two acres and a half of land lyes on y$^{e}$ Westerly Side of a pond commonly called and known by the Name of North pond and is Bounded as followeth Viz$^{t}$ Begiñing at a Stake and heap of Stones [marked] D S thence runing northerly by marks to a heap of Stones marked D S on y$^{e}$ Westerly Side of a Swamp, and from thence turning and runing Easterly through S$^{d}$ Swamp and So on by marks to a Stake and Stones marked
Standing on the Brow of a hill near the Meadow, thence turning Southerly and runing by marks to an Oak tree

and heap of Stones marked D S and from thence turning westerly to the Stake and heap of Stones first abovementioned And also all that our Right Title and Interest of in and unto all the Lands within the North half part of the Town of Worcester aforesd belonging to us by Vertue of a Division of our late father Digory Sargeants Estate which already is or hereafter may be known or proportioned by Thirteen Acres of Homested."

Deed signed by Daniel Shattuck, and Martha Shattuck, with her mark and Seal, in presence of Elisha Bruce, and Mary Witherby, signing, with her mark; acknowledged at Worcester April 14, 1722, before Francis Fullam, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 3, 1723, in Book 22, p. 279.

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Andrew Farrand, of Worcester, Wheelwright, sold to Moses Leonard, of Worcester, Husbandman, Dec. 26, 1722, for thirty pounds, "all that my Certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester which s$^{d}$ Land is one Moiety or half part of a Second Division of Land drawn by Vertue of a House Lott in the s$^{d}$ Township of Worcester formerly in the possession of John Stearns now in the Possession of me the S$^{d}$ And$^{w}$ ffarrand, the S$^{d}$ Land being already divided containing by Estimation Sixty Acres be it more or less Butted and bounded Northerly upon the Second division of Land laid out upon the Right of M$^{r}$ Goldin, Easterly upon the land laid out to the heirs of M$^{r}$ Henchman, South by the other half part of S$^{d}$ land, and West by Common and undivided land, or however otherwise the Same is bounded together with the Rights Members profits priviledges and appurces whatsoever to the s$^{d}$ granted premises belonging and in any wise appertaining: Also all the Estate Right Title Interest Inheritance Use property possession Claim and Demand whatsoever of me the s$^{d}$ And$^{w}$ ffarrand of in and unto the s$^{d}$

granted land with the Reversion and Remainders thereof."

Margaret, wife of Andrew Farrand, relinquishes right of dower.

Deed witnessed by James Stow [?] and Robert Peebels; acknowledged June 28, 1723, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge July 3, 1723, in Book 22, p. 280.

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David Shaw, of Brimfield, in the County of Hampshire, sold to Eleazar How, of Marlborough, May 29, 1722, for Eighty pounds, "One Messuage or Tract of Land containing by Estimation One hundred and fifty acres Situate lying and being between the township of Worcester and Sutton Bounded and Butted Northerly upon Worcester line, Easterly by M^r^ Malakiah Hollowes ffarm and every way else by County land as may more fully appear by the Platt: And Also three acres of meadow & Swamp in Worcester aforesd laid out to the Mill Lott now in the possession of the abovesd Jones in Worcester butted and bounded Southerly upon the Tract of land abovementioned, everyway else by undivided land in Worcester as is signified in the Platt."

Deed witnessed by Simon Rice and Ephraim How; acknowledged Nov. 2, 1722, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, July 9, 1723, in Book 22, p. 284.

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Elisha Rice, of Sudbury, yeoman, sold to Moses Lenard, of Worcester, yeoman, May 11, 1725, for a valuable sum of money, "A certain Tract or parcel of Land lying Situate and being in the northerly half part of Worcester aforesaid Containing forty five Acres be the Same more or be it less lying on the West Side of a hill called pine

[illegible]

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Benjamin Barron of Concord Cordwainer. sold to Thomas Gleason of Marlborough Yeoman. Dec. 5. 1718. for a certain valuable sum of money. "All y^e Draughts and Division Lands whatsoever belonging or in any wise appertaining to a Certain House Lot in Worcester in the County aforesaid in the possession of Isaac Miller of Worcester w^ch S^d miller purchased of Benjamin Barron It being a Thirty acre Lott bounded northerly by another Lott of Sd Millers. and James Knap. Easterly upon y^e Comittees Land & Thomas Haggat Southerly upon Benjamin Flagg, Westerly upon millers other Lott."

"This is to be understood before Signing & Sealing, That Three acres of medow already laid out to James Miller belonging to the Lott abovesd Is not to be understood as Comprehended in the p$^{r}$misses above granted."

Deed witnessed by John Miles, Woodis Lee and Timothy Minott; acknowledged before James Minott, justice of the peace, Dec. 5, 1718, and recorded at Cambridge, Jan. 27, 1718 [1719 ?], in Book 20, p. 188.

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Lieut. Jonas Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Thomas Glesen, of Marlborough, yeoman, Dec. 3, 1718, for a valuable sum of money, "A Certain parcel of Land Containing by Estimation One Hundred Acres be y$^{e}$ Same more or less Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester and on y$^{e}$ Northerly Side of a Hill Called Arrarat Hill and Is bounded as followeth, Viz$^{t}$ Begining at Stake & heap of Stones marked T G from thence Runing Northerly Two hundred and Sixty Rods to a Stake and heap of Stones marked T G Thence Turning y$^{e}$ Angle & runing Westerly Sixty Three Rod and a halfe to a Stake and heap of Stones markt T G Then Turning and runing Two Hundred and Sixty Rods to a Stake & heap of Stones marked T G The line runing Southerly, and from thence Turning and ruñing Easterly to the Stake and heap of Stones first above mentioned, Also bounded Every way by Comon Land."

Deed witnessed by Jonathan Marble, Jonathan Moore and Peter King; acknowledged before Thomas How, justice of the peace, Feb. 21, 1718-9, and recorded at Cambridge, March 10, 1718-9, in Book 20, p. 226.

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Thomas Gleeson, of Worcester, sold to John Gray, of Worcester, Oct. 7, 1718, for three hundred pounds, "One House Lott Situate lying and being in Worcester in

County and Province aforesd Containing by Estimation Thirty Acres be the Same more or be it less Butted and bounded East by Land in possession of Benjamin fflagg, North by y^e^ Country Road, and Every way Else by undivided Land. * * * * and also all the Right of Medow already laid out, with all after Divisions of Lands & Meadows which shall or may be laid out to or drawn by vertue of Said Lott w^th^ all the appur^es^ priviledges & Commodities to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining."

Deed signed by Thomas Gleson, with his mark and seal; witnessed by David Houper, William Blair and Hannah Baerns, with her mark; acknowledged November 17, 1718, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 21, 1718, in Book 20, p. 157.

(No. 3 and 4. Vol. XXIV.)

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# Worcester Society of Antiquity,

VOLUME XXIV.

Worcester, Mass.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.
1909.
U. S. A. CXXXIII.

# PROCEEDINGS.

## THE FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY-NINTH MEETING, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1908.

MET at the rooms of the Society this evening at 7.45 o'clock. In the absence of both the President and the Vice-Presidents, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and Ellery B. Crane was chosen President pro tempore.

There were present Messrs. Crane, Davidson, Harlow, A. A. White, Miss Reed, Miss Moore and others.

The Librarian reported additions to the Library during the past month: fifty bound volumes and one paper.

A report of the Field-day trip by members of the Society to Plymouth, Mass., was presented by Mr. Walter Davidson, a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and is as follows:—

### ANNUAL FIELD-DAY AT PLYMOUTH.

BY WALTER DAVIDSON.

With the approach of the season for our Annual Field-day, our memory goes back to the time when there was no little enthusiasm expressed when the President called for action and a committee was appointed to investigate and report at the next regular meeting what were considered the most noted places of historic interest for us to visit. The members were mostly deeply interested in

this annual pilgrimage and their friends were many who were interested to go with us, and it was often a question whether we should be able to accommodate any other than the members of the Society. It was customary for a while to have a member read a short paper in addition to the regular paper at the June meeting *outlining* the historic events connected with the town to be visited, thus preparing the members historically for what was in store for them. We recall one occasion when a special meeting was held, especially for this purpose, a few days previous to the excursion, which nearly filled Salisbury Hall, at which there were many speakers, all enthusiastic to voice their sentiments in praise of the grand old Connecticut Valley town, Deerfield. All were interested in the story of the stirring events connected with the history of this town when human life was in jeopardy and captivity to be dreaded. The members and visitors, some of whom were natives of the town, vied with each other in extolling the beauties of scenery throughout the entire valley. Another interesting excursion was that to Lexington in 1888, when a large company went and was enthusiastically received and entertained at lunch by the ladies of the church over which Rev. Carleton A. Staples was settled as pastor. This venerable divine was the life of the occasion, and his historic address in the Town Hall enthused every member, and what we learned from him historically would require the searching of volumes, so much did he impart to us. In connection with this visit we recall the visit to Quincy in 1902.

Rev. Mr. Staples joined our party in Boston, and those who heard his address in the church of magnificent proportions, where lie interred the remains of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, will ever remember his interesting stories of the Adams family.

Another very enjoyable visit was that to Pomfret and Brooklyn, Connecticut, in 1904, when every member spoke

with enthusiasm of the reception tendered him by the citizens of the towns.

The only unpleasant recollection we recall in connection with our many historic journeys is that connected with the contemplated trip to Concord in 1889. This section of country was visited by a heavy storm for two days previous to the appointed date, and on the morning of that day the storm was so furious no attempt was made to go. Had we gone as arranged, we should have been greeted, on our arrival, with clearing weather, followed by an almost cloudless sky for the remainder of the day. This experience was not without benefit to the committee, as it caused them to form a lasting agreement—never to postpone on account of the weather; a wise decision, as we have seldom been inconvenienced by *unpleasant* weather. Our records show that we have had thirty-one excursions, commencing with the visit to Oxford in 1879, and continuing without a break up to and including the recent second trip to Plymouth, with the exception of 1892, which was the year of our entrance into our new building. In June of that year, at the time of our outing, a collation, followed by a reception, was held in the new building, which was attended by members and their friends, and later in the evening the rooms were thronged with people who had attended a band-concert at Institute Park. Many other equally as interesting trips as those mentioned have been made, and shall we say—many more are to follow?

At the regular meeting of the Society, held May 5th, the committee was appointed to consider and recommend some suitable place for the Society to hold its Field-day. At the meeting in June, when the committee made its report, only fourteen persons were present and very little interest was manifested, a striking contrast to those held for the same purpose on the above mentioned like occasions. *Why this apathy?* Is it caused by the depressed

Hill And is bounded as followeth Viz$^{t}$ beginning at a white Oak Tree and a heap of Stones marked M thence running northwest Twenty Degrees west forty Six Rods and an half to a Stake and Stones marked M Then turning the Angle and Running north East Twenty Degrees North one hundred and Sixty Rods to a Stake and Stones marked M from thence turning and Running South East Twenty Degrees East forty Six Rods and a half to a Stake and Stones marked M then Turning the Angle and running South West Twenty Degrees South one hundred and Sixty Rods to the White Oak Tree first above mentioned bounded every way by Common." "Together with all the Rights Members Priviledges Additions and after Divisons of Lands Meadows Swamps mines minerals and whatsoever Doth or hereafter may or ought to Rise accrue or be proportioned to me the Said Elisha Rice in the northerly half part of the Township of Worcester by virtue of a Three Ten Acre Lot formerly quartered and laid out to. me the Said Elisha Rice in Worcester aforesaid."

Deed witnessed by James Rice and Moses Rice; acknowledged May 14, 1725, at Weston, before Francis Fullam, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge March 9, 1725, in Book 24, p. 615.

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financial condition of the country? We dislike to think it is owing to the passing of the enthusiastic antiquarian, or the want of a Staples to enthuse us with his oratory at these historic shrines. You may say it is owing to the advent of the trolley lines that are extending more and more into the villages and hill towns of old New England. Another cause is worthy of consideration. Have we visited every historic spot within a day's journey of Worcester and, like Alexander, are weeping for more historic worlds to conquer? We recall the following places mentioned but never visited, viz.: Ipswich, Danvers, Newbury, Amesbury, Sudbury and the Wayside Inn, Franklin, Springfield, Hadley, Medford, Provincetown, all in Massachusetts; Concord and Portsmouth, N. H., the latter especially rich in historic associations; Lebanon, Windsor and Hartford, Conn.; and we might continue to the mouth of the Connecticut River, where are two historic old towns, Lyme and Saybrook, both but a few miles from New London.

Saybrook was the place of meeting of the post riders of colonial days. By government documents we are informed that Ebenezer Hurd, a post rider, closed in 1775 a service of 48 years, riding once a fortnight between New York to Saybrook and back, 274 miles, making the distance covered by him twelve and one-half times around the world. It has been stated in our meetings that a post rider entered Worcester at mid-day, April 19, 1775, *warning* the people of the march of the Regulars on Lexington and Concord. His name was forgotten, but his mission was of as much importance as was that of the one Longfellow has immortalized in verse.

In the government records it is stated that about 9 o'clock in the morning of April 19, 1775, the Watertown Committee started Israel Bissell to convey the news of the march on Lexington and Concord, through the country. At noon he entered Worcester shouting: "To arms,

to arms, the war has begun!" He had ridden 36 miles, and his white horse, bloody with spurring, fell exhausted and died as he reached the church door. Immediately another was procured, the dispatch was endorsed, and Israel Bissell was off again due south for Brooklyn, Conn., 38 miles more. This place, for some reason, he did not reach until 11 o'clock the next morning. (He might have been instructed to notify General Putnam, thereby causing him to leave his plow and hasten to his country's aid.)

Norwich, 20 miles more, was reached at 4 o'clock p.m.; New London, 13 miles more, at 7 o'clock. The British had stopped the riders on the Providence route, and Bissell was compelled to ride 20 miles more to Saybrook to meet the New York riders. At 4 a.m. of Friday he was there. From Saybrook to New York it is 137 miles. A new rider now mounts and New York is reached at 12 o'clock Sunday, and at 4 o'clock the dispatch was forwarded to Philadelphia. This dispatch is now preserved in the Historical Rooms in Philadelphia. Katharine M. Abbott, author of "Old Paths and Legends of the New England Border," says "it would be a fitting close to the 48 years' service as post rider of Ebenezer Hurd, which took place about this time, if this could have been the crowning feat in his long service," but of this, history is silent.

*But to our story of the trip to Plymouth.* June 20th dawned bright and beautiful, thus proving the assertion of the members of the committee that we were to have pleasant weather. The indications for two days were favorable to our predictions, however, but a very few people were willing to procure their tickets before the day of our journey. This was another hindrance to the work of the committee, as it is quite essential for them to know, with a certain degree of accuracy, how many to provide for. Our Society visited historic Plymouth, June 18, 1898, and some have questioned the advisability of a

second trip so soon, but Plymouth is ever interesting, and who of us is there that, after visiting a historic town, a beautiful landscape or a Niagara, is not doubly anxious to pay it a second visit? Can any one, then, blame us for desiring another visit to this hallowed spot? The story of the first trip, written by our master hand, Mr. George Maynard, cannot be equaled by the writer of this sketch; therefore, if you wish a glowing account of what is to be seen and extolled in Plymouth, we refer you to his story as recorded in the Proceedings of 1898.

The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements and conduct the party was as follows: F. E. Williamson, E. B. Crane, W. Davidson, C. H. Burleigh and George Maynard. Our party left Union Station at 6.47 a.m., Saturday, June 20, 1908, in a special car, and too much praise cannot be given to the two railroad corporations over whose roads we passed. Our treatment was never better in this respect, and the member of the committee who attended to the transportation is deserving of our thanks for doing his work so thoroughly, as we were provided with a special car on both roads, both going to Plymouth and the return to Worcester.

The following persons constituted the party: Maj. Wm. T. Harlow, Duane B. Williams, Miss Alice H. Foster, Miss Florence M. Foster, A. C. Munroe, Miss Mary E. Grover, Miss Mary A. Smith, Chas. H. Burleigh, H. V. Pettibone, Mrs. Charles Baker, Miss Carlena Manly, F. E. Williamson, Mrs. F. E. Williamson, Miss Anna M. Moore, Mrs. M. C. Hall, Miss Helen G. Turner, Wm. I. Waite, Mrs. Wm. I. Waite, C. K. Reed, Mrs. C. K. Reed, Miss Mona Reed, C. W. Gassett, Mrs. C. W. Gassett, H. G. Hadley, Mrs. H. G. Hadley, Earle Hadley, Geo. C. Rice, H. H. Kingsbury of Leicester, Hon. E. B. Crane, Walter Davidson.

After a ride of but a little over an hour, we reached Boston and were soon transferred to the Plymouth train.

At 8.43 we started for the point of destination, which was reached at 10.15. Our party was not so large as we had reason to expect, and when contrasted with the 101 that made up the party of 1898, we were inclined to be disappointed, but for sight-seeing and opportunities to listen to the stories of the guides, in addition to the greater facility with which we could roam among the historic places, we concluded the number was about right.

We were immediately conducted to Pilgrim Hall, where the interesting collection of relics was inspected until the hour for dinner. Many relics taken from the old buildings in England, where the Pilgrims formerly resided, were inspected with much curiosity and recalled to mind the interesting paper read before the Society by Miss Hildreth, in which she described her visit to Scrooby. Days might be spent profitably in this hall had we the time to give for such a purpose, but we are all history-makers to a certain extent, and cannot stop in this busy life to become acquainted with but a little that is of great interest to all.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the members assembled at the Samoset House and were ushered into a private dining-room, but a trifle too large to accommodate our party, and where an excellent dinner had been provided, to which all did ample justice. After dinner we were conducted by Mr. Benson (from Mr. A. S. Burbank's Pilgrim Bookstore) to the *National Monument to the Forefathers,* which occupies a commanding site, and so awe-inspiring is it that one, seemingly transfixed, is loth to leave the sight of its grandeur. The march was then taken up to Burial Hill, where lies the dust of so many of the Pilgrims. As we approach this eminence and behold the monuments erected to the memory of so many that braved the storms and hardships of those first years of their existence here, we should consider it one of the greatest honors to be descended from these people who

builded better than they knew. Here we were taken in hand by an official guide licensed by the town authorities, and were convinced of our good fortune in being able to listen to the history of events associated with this locality as related by this man, who prides himself in this labor of love. The Doctor Lebarron headstone attracted our attention, and after reading the inscription, our guide informed us that the age, recorded as 36 years, was incorrect. The story in connection therewith was that the doctor went on a voyage to the islands in the vicinity of Barbados, and was not heard from for years. Accordingly his wife, supposing him to have been lost at sea, erected this headstone, but fate had decreed otherwise and the doctor returned, took up the stone, stored it in his office, where it remained until his death, when his widow replaced it, but the inscription remains as first chiseled. Which may be accounted for from the fact that the stones were brought from England, with inscriptions complete, therefore changes in dates were difficult to make.

Descending from Burial Hill the two churches were visited, but little did we trouble our minds with the controversies that visited so many of our church organizations a hundred years ago and set brother against brother and caused so many heart-aches. The Pilgrim Spring was next visited, and we trust no pilgrim ever enjoyed a drink from this fountain more than we did, as this was said to have been the warmest day of the year at Plymouth and the intense heat of the sun had little mercy for over-zealous sight-seers. Passing down Leyden Street, the site of the first house erected in Plymouth was noticed, and farther along we came to Coles Hill, where those of the Mayflower's passengers who died the first winter were buried. This hill, we are told, was at one time covered with "old shacks" of buildings, but through the generosity of Joseph Henry Stickney, Esq., a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, these were removed, and

the hill presents an unbroken field of green, save two estates, one occupied by the blacksmith, the other the site of the Old Curiosity Shop. The latter is kept by Winslow Brewster Standish, a lineal descendant of Capt. Miles Standish. Can anyone deny him the right to occupy this prominent site? We think not. And the blacksmith, can we object to his occupying a place on this hill, after having read Longfellow's poem, "The Village Blacksmith"? We must let him remain also. We now descend to the canopy-covered rock, which has long been almost an object of worship—the famous Plymouth Rock—which our mothers have told us of, even from infancy; this, then, is the Mecca of every pilgrim of modern times, and every member considered it a duty to stand upon it, or press their hands on it, thus expressing their pleasure for a chance to pay homage to this relic of the Pilgrim Fathers.

We are told that in the days of doubting as to the authenticity of this being the rock upon which they landed, an old man 98 years old came to the town and was carried in a chair to this spot, and, pointing to the rock, assured them it was the veritable rock on which the Pilgrims landed, he having been told the story by members of the Mayflower party. Major Harlow, the grand old man of our party, told an interesting story of his visit to this rock over 70 years ago. Accompanied by his father they made inquiries as to the location and were directed to its site, but could not find it. They then retraced their steps and made further inquiries; their informant then brought out a broom, and brushing away the sand disclosed the object of their search. How striking and commendable is the contrast of this generation with that of 75 years ago in its people's veneration for the places and articles of historic interest!

The next object of interest was the A. S. Burbank Pilgrim Bookstore, where an hour or more was spent,

and where we could reciprocate for the many favors bestowed upon our party by the proprietor. We then returned to the hotel and enjoyed the enchanting view from its broad piazza for an hour.

At 5.56 o'clock we entered the train for the journey homeward. With the beauties of the Plymouth landscape receding from view as we sped swiftly toward Boston, we could not help reflecting upon the changes time has wrought upon these beautiful shores, and with what admiration the Pilgrims would look upon the transformation that has taken place since that bleak December of 1620. On our arrival at Boston our party, with few exceptions, took the 7.35 train for Worcester, which was reached in safety, more than pleased with the pleasures derived from our outing, and those of us that were in the party of 1898 were enabled to say—we saw and heard much more than on that occasion.

For the committee,

WALTER DAVIDSON.

Mr. Crane stated that for twenty-nine years members, under the auspices of the Society, had been making annual pilgrimages, visiting in the course twenty-seven different cities and towns, the average attendance being about sixty persons on each occasion. Much pleasure as well as profit had resulted from these outings. Historical societies had been organized in several instances as a result of those visits.

Major Harlow made extended remarks in explaining the part his ancestors took in the settlement of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

# PROCEEDINGS.

## THE FOUR HUNDRED FORTIETH MEETING, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 6, 1908.

THE regular meeting was held at the Society's rooms, No. 39 Salisbury Street, President M. A. Maynard presiding, he having just returned from his European trip.

Others present: Messrs. Brannon, Burleigh, Belisle, Boland, Baldwin, Crane, Davidson, Ely, Forehand, James Green, A. K. Gould, A. V. Hill, George Maynard, Muzzy, Saxe, W. C. Smith, M. M. Taylor, Williamson, D. B. Williams, A. A. White, Mrs. Brownell, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Brannon, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Foster, Miss Grover, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Manly, Miss May, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Rugg, Mrs. Saxe and others.

The Librarian reported additions as follows: two hundred eighteen bound volumes, six hundred twenty-six pamphlets, a number of miscellaneous papers and ten articles for the Museum.

Special attention was called to the donations from G. Stuart Dickinson and the twenty-four volumes from Mrs. S. E. Stewart; an oil painting from Mrs. C. L. Short; also a spacious book-case, sufficiently large to accommodate the Downes collection.

William T. Forbes, Esq., was then introduced and favored his audience with a very instructive and interesting talk on the "Revolution in the Ottoman Empire." Judge Forbes having for a number of years been a resi-

dent in Turkey, was well prepared to handle the subject in an intelligent manner. He reviewed briefly the early history of the Mohammedan religion, the rise of the prophet, the forms of worship, the increase of Mohammedans, particularly in India, where there are more than in Turkey; gave an account of the doings of the Sultan, his way of getting rid of undesirable subjects, the harem, the heirs to the crown, etc.

In conclusion, the speaker told of the adoption of the constitution and the manner in which the Young Turks secretly planned their work, with headquarters in Paris. He also described an interesting incident when on a recent visit to Turkey, his party, consisting of himself, family, and a few friends, enjoyed the privilege of witnessing the late Sultan and his suite pass through the main avenue to attend worship. And how each member stationed himself at the allotted point to see the dignitaries; and how they were watched closely by sentries or spies for the purpose of detecting any act of hostility or the display of wearing apparel not in accord with the dignity of the occasion; even every motion of the body was scrutinized.

At the close of the address many questions were put to the speaker drawing out further information regarding that quaint government, a relic of the dark ages.

On motion made by Mr. Burleigh a vote of thanks was extended Judge Forbes for his interesting and instructive address.

# PROCEEDINGS.

## THE FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-FIRST MEETING, TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1908.

REGULAR meeting of the Society was held at the rooms on Salisbury Street, President Maynard in the chair. Others present: Messrs. Crane, Davidson, Eaton, Forehand, A. V. Hill, George Maynard, Williamson, Woodward, Miss Grover, Miss Manly, Miss Smith, Miss Sawyer, John C. Crane, Mrs. Richard Crane and Miss Crane.

The Librarian reported additions as follows: sixty-seven bound volumes, thirty-six pamphlets and seven articles for the Museum.

In closing his report the Librarian moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. William E. Rice, and through him to Mrs. Rockwood Hoar, for the valuable book-case presented this Society, and it received a unanimous vote.

The Treasurer, Mr. Frank E. Williamson, stated that a check for one thousand dollars from the estate of the late O. B. Hadwen had been received and entered on the books to the credit of the O. B. Hadwen Fund.

The following paper was then read:—

## CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM.

BY MR. JOHN C. CRANE.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Our meeting coming so soon after the anniversary of the Battle of Ball's Bluff, and almost under the shadow of

the statue of the jurist-hero, Charles Devens, who took such a prominent part in that early struggle, I have chosen as the title to my paper this evening, "Champions of Freedom."

One, though born under the demoralizing rule of human slavery, saw with true vision that the time would come when the system must go down. He saw its days were numbered. To prevent its further encroachment upon free territory, he became the author of the Missouri Compromise, restricting forever the slave power to states south of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, north latitude.

Having in view the welfare of the black race, he became identified with the American Colonization Society and was its first President. Seeking in a measure to atone for the wrongs done to the down-trodden race, he made provision for the emancipation of his own slaves, longing for the hour when his country should be free indeed. Remarkable in one reared under the degrading influence of American slavery, such a man was Henry Clay of Kentucky.

Behold a Boston editor, once a cabinet-maker's apprentice, wielding the pen which time showed to be as mighty as the sword. See him with a rope around his neck, dragged through the streets, severely beaten, lodged in jail, and for what? For using that pen in the interest of Freedom. Persecuted on all sides, yet true to the great purpose he had in view, the good of his fellow-men; the authorities of Boston being often appealed to to suppress his paper, organizing the American Anti-Slavery Society, which did much for the liberation of the black man.

For thirty-five years he labored with his pen and voice to advance the cause of human freedom, arousing throughout the land a sentiment against the traffic in slaves. Mighty among those who led the advance-guard

of freedom, who lived to see the triumph of right written high upon the roll of those who loved their fellow-men, stands a champion's name, William Lloyd Garrison.

Useful among those who labored in the cause of freedom, a poet had his part. In 1836 the "Voices of Freedom" sung by him did a mighty work. They stirred to the depths the hearts of all true men. Panorama-like they unrolled a nation's wrong. They lit a spark in many hearts that grew to brighter flame. Their pathetic tones went whispering on. The god of Freedom smiled and fanned the flame anew. From lip to lip the songs did go that told of cruel wrong. Injustice hid its head in shame and Freedom gained a point. The poet lived to see the work he urged well done before he passed beyond.

To-day his sweet songs stir the hearts of men in every clime. He wears the heavenly garb, but the flame of song he lit still lives to tune the lyre. The black man much doth owe to the poet, Quaker-born, Whittier.

A howling mob, a surging mass of angry men, with clubs and stones in hand are seeking the life of one man. Some of the advance guard of freedom have closed around a carriage in Washington Street, in Boston. Within sits a pale man with firm-set teeth. And who is he? A champion of freedom.

The old Hall of Music but an hour before had rung with the silver tones of his voice. Its notes had often before in Faneuil Hall stirred the echoes beneath the old roof where John Hancock, John Adams and Paul Revere had gathered to stir the hearts of men. That voice in clear and ringing tones had condemned the traffic in human flesh. A plea for personal liberty had been made. The spirit of freedom in him sought to kindle a flame in those around. It struck a spark, now here, now there, but the bands slavery had bound were not easily rent asunder. The old Music Hall rocked beneath the tread

of angry men. At last the silver notes are still, the voice for freedom is hushed. The champion is at bay. The servile tools of slavery are upon him, but yet he goes not down. There's work for him to do. Three millions of human slaves in his own land are bought and sold. A stain is on the flag. Its stars are dim, its stripes do tell of cruel wrong.

Driven from his speaking ground, he's hurried towards his home. The frenzied mob is at his heels and boasting not, yet proud I am to say I offered the resistance of one to stay the hand of Death. At last the mob is put to flight; the champion is safely home. A victory is scored for freedom. He they sought to slay lived to walk those streets in peace.

Again his voice rang clear in Faneuil Hall. Again its echoes stirred. No mob is there, but plaudits cheered the champion on, and Phillips lived to see the stars upon the flag grow bright, whose stripes were freed from wrong.

A great metropolitan daily, in times past, advocated in vigorous style the abolition of human slavery. The power behind the pen that controlled the editorial columns was vested in a man rough and uncouth in appearance. But notwithstanding this, telling blows were given for freedom—vigorous the language, keen the satire and cutting the sarcasm that flowed from his pen. The enemies of human rights were dismayed. A price was set upon the devoted editor's head. The sheet was prohibited south of Mason and Dixon's line. But still on he wrote—scratch, scratch, went his pen. Far into the night a light gleamed from the miserable sanctum in which the unkempt philosopher worked. Often the gray morning dawned ere he ceased from his labors. Mighty as a power to create public sentiment against the slave-power was what he wrote. Who can measure all its worth? And though his life was clouded at its close by ambition's futile hopes,

history bears the name of one hard-worked in freedom's cause, and that was Horace Greeley.

In the hands of a noble woman the pen proved a mighty weapon in the cause of human rights. Of an illustrious family, she early showed a taste for things literary. At the time the immortal Whittier was sounding through the press his songs of freedom, she was instilling in the minds of American youth that which should fit them to become true men and women.

In 1851 she was a contributor to the National Era, an anti-slavery paper, and in it began the never-to-be-forgotten work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mighty as a factor it proved to be in preparing the American people to realize the wrong done the black man.

Later came from her pen, "Dred, a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp," also powerful in exhibiting in a true light the evils of American slavery. The accursed system has gone down for all time, and associated forever with those who caused its downfall is the name of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

History has recorded the name of one born in the valley of the Blackstone, whose efforts in the cause of freedom bore fruit a hundred-fold. I knew him in manhood's prime, and saw him enter the arena in the contest for human rights. With an eagle eye, he saw the victory yet to come, and from his vantage ground in the hall of Congress hurled his scathing anathemas against the slave power, that would plant on free soil the "peculiar institution" cursed by God and despised by all true men.

His work for a down-trodden race was well done. History, often tardy in justice towards her heroes, has not as yet given him his rightful place, but when that time does come (as it surely will), there among those who labored for oppressed humanity *will* shine no name more brightly than that of Eli Thayer.

Kansas in recognition of his services has wrought from the marble block his features to grace her Capitol and to be forever to her youth an inspiration for noble deeds.

On the Park Street corner of our Common, facing our Main Street, not far from where Isaiah Thomas read the Declaration of American Independence, Worcester should erect a statue of heroic size in his honor (fit companion for his co-laborer in the work, George F. Hoar), and well might be inscribed on it: "His act, which gave to Kansas the free state men of Massachusetts, was a mighty factor in sounding the death-knell of human slavery on American soil."

One standing in the Senate of the United States lifted his voice against the law that made a hunting-ground of free states, defying the slave power, making the declaration that freedom was national, slavery sectional; for two whole days' fighting with all the power of his mighty eloquence the crime against Kansas; a champion of freedom bidding defiance to the traffickers in human flesh, using the great powers God had given, the matchless eloquence and all that was within him to stay the tide of wrong; seeking to carry out the great principle of the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created free and equal; uttering the great truth that in the sight of God all men are free—but, alas! falling before the murderous blow dealt by a tool of the slave power, which ultimately resulted in his death; rallying for a short time to urge upon Lincoln the duty of emancipating the slaves and living to see the deed accomplished; to see the curse of slavery removed from the land; at last to behold the work complete, and then he passed away—the champion's work was done. Such a man was Charles Sumner.

Engaged in the cause of emancipation from 1836 until the great conflict with slavery closed his labors, was found another earnest advocate of freedom.

Rising from almost obscurity to the high office of Vice-president of this great country, his voice was ever heard in favor of human rights. Shoulder to shoulder with those who struggled manfully against the aggressions of the slave power, he labored on. Unpopular as was the cause in which he was engaged, he felt the time must soon come when the giant fabric reared on human wrong would go down. With clearness of vision he saw the great system tottering on its foundation. His foresight saw this great empire without a slave to tread her soil.

With this result in view, he gave his manhood to the work, and lived to see the great end he had in view reached at last. Such a champion was Henry Wilson.

Within a nation's council-hall a voice was raised for equal rights. A plea for liberty was made. Testimony was given of a belief in the word of God. A noble man standing there uttered warning words to the slave power to desist from their attempts to encroach upon territory then free, warning them that as sure as there was a God in Heaven, the stain would be wiped away. That if they would not take measures to do away with the great evil of slavery, God in his wrath would wipe the blot away in blood. Prophetic words—how soon to be realized!

His words were unheeded, the tide of evil rolled on, the judgment of a wise and God-fearing man was disregarded, but ever arrayed on freedom's side he still fought on, ever true. Among the boldest of the bold spirits to dare the slave power's wrath was Benjamin F. Wade.

From humble circumstances in life came one who, by his manly course, rose to be Chief Justice of the United States.

Freedom and justice were dear to him. Early identifying himself with the anti-slavery cause, he bore a noble part, lifting his voice against the fugitive slave law, suc-

cessfully resisting the schemes of those who would spread the curse of slavery over free territory.

Ever a true champion was Salmon P. Chase.

Descended from one of the Mayflower emigrants, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, in 1800, another champion of freedom. Hating slavery, he went to Kansas in 1854, engaging in many of the border-ruffian contests then going on to make Kansas a slave state. There his son was killed, himself being wounded.

Having done what he could to make that commonwealth a free state, he returned to the North with more bitter hatred of the slave power. For some time he traveled through the free states, speaking against the baleful system and the crime against humanity, arousing to a high pitch a sentiment against it. He conceived in his own mind a plan to capture Harper's Ferry, the United States Arsenal, and liberate the slaves around—to begin the war for freedom. With seventeen white and five black men, he succeeded in taking the place, the arsenal with from one to two hundred thousand stand of arms, and entrenching himself and his little army within the town. The news spread like wild-fire. Old Virginia was aroused, the chivalry flew to arms; Old Ossawattomie and his band were hedged about; Brown resisted until his tall form was covered with wounds. He was within the grasp of that power he hated with an undying hate.

Brown was tried for treason and executed in 1859. However much we may differ with him as to his method of abolishing slavery, no one can doubt his love for freedom. His bitterest enemies cannot but say he labored with firm purpose and heroic efforts to achieve the end he had in view. Old John Brown was a martyr to the cause he espoused. His action was no doubt instrumental in hastening on the great conflict with slavery. Opinions differ as to the methods employed by him, but the great struggle was to come, and God alone knows how far he

was used as an instrument to bring the desired end about. His firm purpose at the beginning, his heroic bearing under great physical suffering, is known and admired by all men, and in the language of immortal song: "His soul is marching on."

In lasting remembrance is held the name of one who for forty years was engaged in the service of his country, filling many high places in his native state, in the councils of the nation and also in foreign lands.

One of the earliest to espouse the anti-slavery cause, by all peaceful means, he sought to do away with the giant evil. But when the shock of battle came, true to the land which gave him birth, his sword was drawn in her defense, ready to die if need be that the land bought with blood and treasure might endure, that its great mission might be fulfilled and show to the world that a free people are capable of self-government. While time lasts, the stirring words of John A. Dix will, ringing, sound:

"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Towering high among the champions of human freedom was one lowly born, destitute of the means to secure as complete education as he wished, being forced to content himself with that at his command. He evidently used such means to good advantage, filling his mind with useful information which became invaluable to him in the station which he afterwards filled. He was truly a self-made man. Having great natural abilities combined with earnest purposes in life, he rose from one position to another, until he reached the highest office in the gift of the American people. In every place showing an honest purpose to do what was required of him in the best possible manner, we find him presiding over the executive government of our country when the final contest with slavery began.

Well do I remember when the news came that the flag was fired upon at Sumter; how like an electric shock it thrilled the hearts of all. The question was asked: "Is Lincoln the man for the hour?" In regard to some states that had (as they thought) seceded, he had said in his inaugural address on March 4, 1861: "I consider that in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the states."

His wife's connections were from the South. "Would he remain true to the advanced sentiment of the North upon the question of slavery?" If worse came to worst, would he push slavery to the wall? Surely he was the right man in the right place, guided by a sense of justice and right, for he was a firm believer in the word of God. For as he said to a committee of colored men who presented a copy of the Bible: "It is the best gift which God has given to man. All the good from the Saviour of the world is communicated to us through this book. But for that book we should not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it."

When the question of the emancipation of the slaves as a means to end the war came before him, he hesitated. Before affixing his signature to the proclamation, he calmly thought of the consequences to the southern white race. He thought of the black race long down-trodden with oppression, whose wrongs cried aloud to God for vengeance. He thought of wives and husbands torn asunder, of little children wrenched from their mothers' embrace. He thought of a free North looking to him as a champion of freedom. He saw millions of his own countrymen and lovers of liberty throughout the world waiting for the stroke of pen. Then with his great heart swelling within as he realized the importance of the trust reposed in him, he wrote the name that ever after would be immortal,

that gave to millions of human slaves the blessings of freedom.

Well do I remember the anxiety and suspense of that hour. Being in Tremont Temple, Boston, on the day the proclamation was signed, there were gathered many representative colored men and women, among whom was Frederick Douglass, and many white men and women. Among the colored people the question was often put from one to the other: Will he sign it? At times they almost gave up in despair. Again the black faces would light up with a gleam of hope. At last a messenger entered the hall. Walking straight to Frederick Douglass, who stood upon the platform, he whispered something in his ear. A ray of joy lit the countenance of Douglass for a moment; then realizing the news in all its fulness of hope, he jumped high above the stage and exclaimed, "Thank God, we're free!" while the old Temple rang with deafening cheers as the glad news burst with full force upon them.

Whatever we may think of the political career of one once well known throughout the land; however much we may have differed with him as to certain methods in some affairs of state, yet the history of his administration of affairs at New Orleans, during the war of the Rebellion, the excellent judgment displayed by him in the restoration of law and order in that city, won for him the commendation of all true men. With quick perception he saw the opportunity to cut the Gordian knot that bound the great problem as to property in slaves, and he quickly decided they were contraband of war. He saw in this action the golden opportunity to strike a telling blow at the very vitals of the slave power. He saw with keen vision the time had come for heroic measures to be applied. The universal testimony of the press of the North and the great body of her people was that Benjamin F. Butler did good work for the cause of freedom.

Two noble women of Massachusetts, in those stirring days of war, proved angels of mercy, and history's page teems with the record of their labor of love. While time shall last, the names of Clara Barton and Mary A. Livermore will not be forgotten.

Far up on the high land that overlooks the Hudson River sleeps a hero of two wars—just outside of the strife and turmoil of the nation's great metropolis, after life's fitful fever he sleeps well. His sword is sheathed forever. The great pageant that wound slowly to Riverside is gone. The cannon's echoes are still; a nation's homage is paid. The tribute of friend and foe is found on history's page.

Rome, the Eternal City, gave to her own Cæsar no more fitting tribute than North and South has given to him who said, "Let us have peace." The din of battle, the clash of arms, the roar of cannon he'll hear no more. The blood-stained fields, with scenes of death, deserted are.

The glittering swords by brothers crossed are sheathed for aye. Citizen, soldier, statesman, noble in all the relations of a citizen. Among the greatest of those who have perilled life on the battle-field, and wise among the statesmen of his time, he ever lives in the hearts of a grateful people. Ranking with Washington, Bonaparte, and the greatest generals of all time, he yet loved peace. Magnanimous in the hour of victory, he sought the welfare of those he conquered.

He labored with earnest efforts to bring on the glad hour when all sectional hate should pass away. When this great stronghold of freedom should be bound together by bands of love, running north, east, south and west, such a champion was Grant, who died at Mount McGregor.

And is this all? Were there no other champions of freedom? Is the list complete? Let us turn back the

wheels of a few short years. 'Tis April, '61. The air is rife with the omens of a coming conflict. The stirring drum doth beat; the bugle is calling to arms; the slave power is at the nation's throat. The contest long feared is at hand. Upspringing from ten thousand homes the champions come. From the rocky coast of Maine roll her gallant sons. On from the land of Stark tramp Green Mountain boys, and from the home of Roger Williams come the Island men.

New Hampshire and Connecticut are ready for the fray. The Middle States and boundless West whole legions of them send. The land of gold doth freely give the bravest of her brave. The old Bay State, where Adams lived, where Hancock toiled, is up in wild alarm. From every city, hamlet, town, come youth and manhood's prime. With fife and drum they tramping come. Camp Scott and Wool ere long show stirring scenes. There Worcester County boys are eager for the strife.

In the yard of the Old South Church in Boston, on whose walls are writ: "The Sword of the Lord and Gideon," the heroes sign the roll. At Haymarket Square and Union Street the Boston boys fall in. At Worcester, where sleeps Timothy Bigelow, the ground shakes with the tread of armed men, the sons of Worcester County are leaving the plow and workshop, the country's life's in danger.

Later in the struggle there comes riding up Washington Street, in Boston, with drawn sword Fletcher Webster, son of the God-like Daniel. "A thousand men," he says, "for freedom." A thousand freemen answer. A thousand champions at a time roll on for the scene of conflict. Fathers, husbands, sons, how few to come again!

Soon the great battles for the nation's life follow thick and fast. The death roll is fast filling up; Big Bethel and the fearful disaster at Bull Run are over. At Wilson's

Creek the brave Lyon has met a hero's death. Ball's Bluff has thinned our ranks of friends.

The war record of the year '62 tells of Pea Ridge, Newbern, South Mountain and Winchester, the scene of many conflicts, and where later the battle raged and Sheridan twenty miles away, and of his famous ride that gave to us the victory. On goes the great contest; up and down the Shenandoah Valley rides Stonewall Jackson and the rebel Ewell. The gallant Fremont dares the rebel hosts.

The record tells of Williamsburg and "Little Mack," Seven Pines, the victory at Fair Oaks not followed up; of McClellan's triumph at Malvern Hill, though still he kept retreating; of Cedar Mountain, where Pope and Jackson fought in bloody strife; of Manassas, that spread a gloom over Northern homes; of Chantilly, where the blue and gray with desperate valor strove, where the brave Kearney and Stevens laid down their swords forever; of the fierce struggle at Shiloh, 'twixt Grant and Johnston, where many thousands found a bloody grave; of Beauregard retreating before Grant and freedom's sons; of the two days' struggle between Lee and McClellan at Antietam; of the armistice asked for and granted to the Confederates to bury their dead; of 12,000 of our noble champions who went down before the storm of death; of the two days' contest at Corinth between the forces of Halleck and Beauregard; of Fredericksburg, where the wave of death came surging on, where strong manhood and youth lay down in bloody heaps; of our own Twenty-first falling like grass before the reaper's scythe; of the brave Plunkett, clasping with bloody stumps the flag he loved so well. The horrors of that fearful time yet living heroes tell. On sweeps the storm of death, again and again the champions strike the day to win. But on flows the tide, by hundreds, by thousands the champions fall. Disaster has come upon the Union arms, but still the spirit of freedom is not quenched. The spirit

of liberty handed down by the men of '76 yet lives in Northern hearts. The fiat has gone forth—the Stars and Stripes must be upheld though the land be drenched in blood. It tells of Stone River, of Fort Pillow and hundreds of other engagements by land and sea.

Coming with the year '63 is the desperate battle of Chancellorsville, one of the longest contests throughout the struggle for freedom. Engaged in this great battle were Hooker, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Howard, Slocum, Meade, Birney and Pleasanton. Against them were pitted Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the flower of Southern homes. The angel of death is hovering over the bloody conflict, the reaper is gathering in. The champions are falling before the storm of battle. A wail of agony goes up throughout the land, 30,000 from North and South have fallen on the bloody field. The record shows Vicksburg surrendered with its 30,000 prisoners and 70,000 stand of arms; of Grant, who moved on their works immediately, with the result just told. It tells of the terrible struggle on the free soil of Gettysburg for the nation's life; of the anxiety, the hopes and fears displayed throughout the land; of the gallant Meade and of his gallant men fighting with all the energy of desperation.

The slave power is on free soil striking for the nation's heart. For three long days the contest rages, the storm of shot and shell goes on; the lines of gallant men show bloody gaps; the heaps of dead lie thick; the champions of freedom lie down to die in the thickest of the fray. War in all its horrors is depicted on the bloody field. The sweeping charge of cavalry is met by glittering steel. The lines of men go down before the iron hail, but still the ranks fill up.

At last the storm is o'er, the cannon's noise is still and dying groans are hushed. Calm is the battle-field, the forces of freedom have triumphed o'er the foe, but

freedom's soil drinks deep of Northern and of Southern blood. The brave Lee retreats with gaping ranks, that tell of fearful loss. All this is followed by the record of Port Hudson, the boys of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, of Lookout Mountain, and the battle above the clouds; the defeat of Braxton Bragg, and the triumph of Northern arms; of the desperate fight at Chattanooga.

The year '64 tells of the terrible struggle at the Battle of the Wilderness, of the thousands of the Union's brave defenders who there gave up their lives; of the fierce fight that raged around; of the hundreds who perished by flame within the woods; of Cold Harbor and its struggle, long-lasting, and its loss of 13,000 to our army. Then come Petersburg, Five Forks, and then the on-to-Richmond. The total engagements fought by the land forces were 2208, and 50 by the naval branch, making a grand total of 2258 engagements fought by the hosts of freedom. The record of this war for liberty tells of Sherman's grand march to the sea, that divided the enemies of human rights; of the many fierce contests on the sea by brave sailors fighting like true champions for the flag of freedom; of the many thousands who manned our forts, who guarded camps, who though removed from actual conflict, yet nobly went where duty called. Immured in dungeons deep and dark, at Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, lay our gallant sons. At Andersonville, at Florence, the hollow-eyed champions watched and waited for the tramp, tramp, tramp of their brothers' feet. The death-line was marked for them. The weary days and sleepless nights no succor brought. The gaunt figure of Death stalking midst filth and starvation claimed the poor victims. The horrors of this living death no pen can describe. At last the tramp of feet are heard, the foul hells are opened. The misery, the want, lie bare unto the light of day. The starving champions of freedom hear once more a friendly voice and for the flag of freedom give a feeble cheer.

Well do I remember the night the rebels set fire to New York City. Being in the parlor of Engine House 49, I heard the tolling of the alarm bell and ran with the engine to the scene. The news soon spreads that the rebel incendiaries have fired the great metropolis at the Astor House, Barnum's Museum, and other places. Soon the flames are subdued, but 'tis a watchful night throughout the great city. The slave power is driven to the torch, assassination and the spread of pestilence. In homes of mourning throughout the North and West, pale wives and mothers live waiting for the ending of the fray. Some of their loved ones have passed the river over. Others yet fight for the nation's life. When shall they see the coming of the dawn of better days?

But the closing scenes of Petersburg and Five Forks herald the coming peace. The on-to-Richmond has come. The brave Lee has sheathed his sword forever. The silent man of Galena looks o'er a conquered foe. The champions of freedom have won the day. This great empire is free indeed. Upon her soil there treads no slave. At Arlington, at Gettysburg, at Wilderness and on a thousand fields the sheeted and unsheeted lie still. Old Ocean rolls o'er whitened bones, but in the calm or in the storm brave sailors sleep, who fought for freedom, well.

On motion of Mr. Forehand a vote of thanks was extended Mr. Crane for his valuable paper.

# PROCEEDINGS.

FOUR HUNDRED FORTY-SECOND MEETING,
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1908.

THIS being the stated Annual Meeting for the election of officers and such other business as shall come before the Society, it was held at the rooms, No. 39 Salisbury Street, President Maynard in the chair.

Others present: Messrs. Burleigh, Baldwin, Boland, Coffin, Crane, Davidson, Ely, Eaton, Forehand, Harlow, A. V. Hill, George Maynard, Nathaniel Paine, George M. Rice, Williamson, Wheeler, Miss Moore, Miss Cogswell, Miss Foster, Miss Grover, Mrs. Hildreth, Miss Reed, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson and others.

The Librarian reported additions for the past month: six bound volumes, twenty-seven pamphlets and three articles for the Museum.

The Standing Committee on Nomination presented the name of Charles A. Flagg for honorary membership, and he was duly elected.

Miss Mary Louisa Trumbull Cogswell was introduced and presented the following paper:—

## ROMAN HOMES AND COSTUMES.

BY MARY LOUISA TRUMBULL COGSWELL.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY:

I appear before you to-night as a makeshift—to take, not to fill, Mr. Chase's place. It was an alternative between this or nothing; half a loaf or none at all.

This paper on Roman homes was written some years ago for the Pallas Club of Boston. It makes no pretense to originality, being merely a compilation. Nor is it exactly in line with your usual work; yet it may plead as excuse your own name—the Society of Antiquity. Antique though my subject may be, it still reaches not so far back as the pyramid upon your seal.

The student of antiquity has an extraordinary advantage in his investigation of Roman life through the excavations at Pompeii begun in 1748 and still in progress; while more recently Herculaneum has disclosed its treasures. This advantage is almost wholly lacking in the case of other nations. Few specimens of the domestic architecture of early Greece have survived to our day, while these cities have been, as it were, miraculously preserved for our benefit during nearly seventeen centuries. It is true that Pompeii, originally settled by the Oscans and developed under Greek influence, remained, even after the Roman conquest, essentially a provincial town, a watering-place for the gay society of the metropolis, which repaired thither for rest and recreation, just as the London beaux and belles of the last century flocked to Bath. Therefore the Pompeian houses cannot be taken as infallible guides to those of Rome, which not only were on a larger scale, but contained many apartments and furnishings not required in the provinces. However, the essential features were the same in both, and the testimony of the buried city joined to the information culled from Latin writers enables us to reconstruct a Roman house with tolerable accuracy. Vitrurius gives us in his treatise on architecture detailed instructions as to the proportions of a house and the method of its construction, although he omits to explain the position and use of the individual parts, since they were of course too familiar to his contemporaries to need explanation. The letters of Pliny the Younger con-

tain descriptions of two villas, and a vast number of isolated passages bearing on this subject has been collected from the writings of Horace and Ovid, Plautus, Cicero, Petronius, Seneca, etc.

Among the nations of antiquity there was by no means the diversity of architecture in private dwellings that prevails in our time; and the Roman house had many points of resemblance with the Greek, such as the plain exterior, flat roof and low walls, seldom over two stories in height. An exception to this rule is found in the lodging-houses, which were high and many-storied; it is a proof of the unequal distribution of wealth under the empire that there were no fewer than 44,000 of these lodging-houses in Rome and only 1780 private houses. Romulus and his fellow shepherds of the Alban Hills dwelt in huts of wattled reeds, circular in shape, with conical roofs. The so-called *casa Romulea,* preserved for a long time as a sort of sanctuary, was of this description. As time went on, these simple shelters were replaced by square wooden cottages whose roofs were thatched in the form of a four-sided pyramid. Still later, brick was the usual building material among the middle classes, and stone or marble among the wealthy. The upper stories were still built of wood, at least in Pompeii, where this circumstance contributed to their destruction, for on the fatal "last day," they were either consumed by fire or crushed by the weight of falling ashes; consequently but little is known about their construction. While there were no windows on the ground floor of a city house, around whose blank outside wall small shops were sometimes closely built, the villas were provided with glass windows on both upper and lower stories. One of the bedrooms in the house of Diomedes at Pompeii has a semi-circular projection much like a modern bow-window, which was glazed on three sides, admitting the sun at all hours of the day, and affording delightful views of

the surrounding country. Occasionally a balcony, called appropriately *solarium,* was built out over a piazza. The sloping roofs were tiled; the flat roofs paved with stucco, stone or metal, hollow tiles being laid in the corners to carry off the water. Tubs of earth in which flowers were planted stood on these flat roofs, which were sometimes laid out in regular terraced gardens called also *solaria.*

The parts of the house whose situation was fixed and invariable were the *vestibulum, ostium, atrium, alae, cavum aedium, tablinum, fauces,* and *peristylium.* The *vestibulum* seems to have been merely an open space in front of the entrance, which was exactly in the middle of the front wall. On the threshold the word "*Salve*" was laid in mosaic, or perhaps a parrot hanging above the door-way would utter this salutation to visitors. Several steps led to the door hung between posts of marble or carved wood, and moved not like ours on hinges, but on bronze or iron rings, or by wedge-shaped pins, fitted into hollows in the upper and lower thresholds. It opened directly into the *atrium* or hall, that distinctive feature of a Roman habitation. The earliest houses indeed consisted of little else besides the *atrium;* it served as work-room, chapel, kitchen, dining-room and bed-chamber for the master and mistress—in short, it was the common living-room of the family, an apartment quite unlike anything to be found in historic Greece or the Orient (though it was used in Homeric times), and which may be compared to the great hall of our Saxon ancestors or even to the large old-fashioned kitchen of a New England farm-house. Its very name has been derived—perhaps fancifully—from *ater*=black, referring to the walls darkened by the smoke from the central hearth-fire. An opening in the roof through which the smoke was supposed to escape, also allowed the rain to come in, and consequently an excavation called the *impluvium* was made in the floor directly underneath to catch the water.

In later years when the houses were larger and more pretentious, special rooms were added for culinary and other purposes, but the *atrium* remained the most important part of the dwelling, where guests were received, where the dead lay in state, and where the waxen masks of the ancestors or their images, made of precious metals or marble, were kept. These ancestral portraits were usually placed in niches set in the walls of the alcoves—called *alae*=wings—situated usually at the further end of the *atrium*.

Beyond the *atrium* was the *cavum aedium* or *cavaedium*, an open court surrounded by colonnades and having a marble cistern in the centre with pipes under the floor for carrying off the water. The opening in the roof, like that of the *atrium*, was in summer hung with carpets as a protection against sun and rain, while in winter a movable ceiling could be pushed over it. Some authorities maintain that the *atrium* and the *cavaedium* were one and the same thing. The truth seems to be that as these two apartments constituted together an expansion of the old-fashioned *atrium*, some modern houses would lack one, and some the other, while the large mansions contained both; differing not so much in general structure as in the use made of them. The *cavaedium* survives in the court-yard of an ordinary Italian house.

The *tablinum*, a sort of porch in the middle of the house, served as an office or "den" for the master, where he kept the family records and transacted business. On either side were passages—called fauces or throats—leading from the front to the back of the house. The *peristylium* was, like the *cavaedium*, a court with a fountain in the centre, but the columned foot-way around it was narrower and the enclosed area much larger, planted with trees, shrubs and flowers and adorned with statues. This garden was called the *viridarium*. The stiff and formal style of gardening recalls the French mode of the

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with its straight paths, and beds laid out in geometric figures, bordered by hedges of box clipped into fantastic shapes of beasts, ships, letters of the alphabet, etc. The flowers chiefly cultivated were lilies, roses and violets, and these were lavishly used at the banquets, in garlands for the guests and in many other ways.

We often hear our millionaires condemned for their floral extravagances, but they hardly surpass the ancients in this respect. For roses, especially, the demand was so great that they were imported from Egypt. Flowers as well as grapes, melons and other fruit were grown in hot-houses.

The apartments above enumerated constituted the main part of the house, whose plan never varied; the remaining divisions were arranged according to the circumstances or the individual taste of the owner. The *cubiculae* or sleeping rooms were small, hardly more than alcoves, opening out of the three principal apartments, or situated in the upper story. The Romans, always more solicitous for outside show than for private comfort, bestowed little attention on their bed rooms, their chief care being to place them in quiet parts of the house—a not unnecessary precaution, since the streets of Rome were nearly as noisy at night as in the daytime, for the brawlings of nocturnal roisterers had hardly ceased before the stir of morning traffic began. The wealthy changed their sleeping quarters with the changing seasons, and in like manner would also have several *triclinia* or dining-rooms, the north side being chosen for summer, the east for spring and fall, the west for winter. The kitchen was usually built next the dining-room, to which also a pantry adjoined. The slaves, with the exception of the porter, occupied tiny cells in the rear or upstairs, meanly furnished as a general thing, though Pliny boasted that his slave-quarters were neat enough for guests. There were

also store-rooms, vaulted cellars, and in the houses where the good old customs were kept up, a room for spinning and weaving; perhaps also a bake-house, with a hand-mill for grinding grain, though the middle classes bought their bread and meal at the public baker's. A laundry was unnecessary; washing-day, that bane of the modern housewife, was unknown to the Roman matron, for the soiled clothes were all sent to the fuller's to be cleansed.

A person in moderate circumstances required only the rooms above mentioned, but the wealthy added a chapel, a library and a picture gallery, besides multiplying halls and courts indefinitely. Bath rooms, though frequently found in private houses, were not regarded as indispensable, because the magnificent public baths were not only more convenient, but afforded opportunities for social intercourse, including as they did within their walls gymnasia, lecture-rooms, gardens, ball-courts, picture galleries and libraries. The price of admission was but a penny, and they were thus brought within the reach of all; while it was a common form of imperial liberality to throw them open free to the public on holidays. The Romans were a cleanly people, unlike their descendants, the modern Italians; the majority of the citizens bathed once a day, and the aristocrats still oftener, some even indulging in this luxury seven times daily.

The floors were paved with brick or marble slabs, or with mosaic; the ceilings panelled in wood, which was later covered with stucco or gilded and inlaid with ivory. The walls were sometimes overlaid with slabs of real or imitation marble; more freqently decorated with paintings. In the latter case, they were divided into compartments encircled with arabesques, the centre field adorned with paintings of architectural subjects, landscapes and historical or mythological scenes. Interior doors were seldom employed, their places being supplied by curtains. The mildness of the climate enabled the Romans to dis-

pense with elaborate heating apparatus, and though hot air pipes were in occasional use, small portable stoves for wood or charcoal were generally all-sufficient.

Compared with our own houses, those of the Romans would seem very scantily furnished. Couches for slumber, for reading and writing, and for the dining-room, tables, chairs and candelabra were the chief articles of furniture. The couch, something between a bed and a sofa, was made of brass or of wood inlaid with ivory, tortoise-shell, gold or silver, and supported on legs of the same precious materials. Mattresses of wool superseded those of straw, and were in their turn superseded by feather and eider-down beds and pillows; the feathers of the small white German geese were valued particularly, and whole cohorts were employed in hunting these birds. Upon these beds of ease were spread voluminous coverlets of purple silk, embroidered or covered with feather tapestry. One of Martial's sarcasms is directed against the vanity of Zoilus, who pretended to be ill, that he might display to his visitors a handsome scarlet quilt which he had just received from Alexandria. The bedsteads were open on one side only, having a tall back and arms like an old-fashioned sofa, and they were so high that a foot-stool or a step-ladder was needed to scale them.

The chairs were not dissimilar to ours, and were of two typical shapes: one, a lofty throne-like seat with arms and back, suitable for the father of the family; the other, less imposing but more comfortable, without arms, but with a sloping, stuffed back. They were, like the couches, of costly material and elegant design. But the greatest expense was lavished on the tables. Even more esteemed than those made of precious metals were the *monopodia*—massive slabs of wood, cut transversely across the tree-trunk, highly polished and mounted on a single ivory column. Enormous sums were paid for tables made from

the citrus, which had a beautiful grain, mottled like a panther's skin or like a peacock's tail. Seneca owned 500 tables of this expensive wood. The dining-tables and sideboard were low and small, surrounded by a raised rim. They were placed in the middle of the *triclinium*, a name which, later applied to the dining-room itself, originally signified only the three couches arranged to form a hollow square, the fourth side of which was left open for serving. Three people could recline on each couch; the lowest place on the middle couch was considered the position of honor, while the other places had their corresponding rank. Questions of etiquette and precedence were discussed as keenly as at the English court to-day. It was thought more seemly for women to sit at table. When round tables were introduced, the *triclinia* proper were exchanged for semi-circular sofas.

The ancients reclined also while reading or writing, resting on the left arm and drawing up the right knee as a support for the manuscript or tablet. The outfit of a literary man consisted of a stylus and a set of wooden tablets for ordinary correspondence or memoranda; for durable work, rolls of parchment or of paper made from the bark of the Egyptian papyrus; an inkstand filled with a pigment compounded of lamp-black and gum, resembling sepia, and pens made from reeds. His volumes, rolled up and labeled, were kept in round boxes. Books were more numerous than we are apt to suppose possible in those days before printing; and they were also very cheap, for the reason that they were copied by educated slaves, who wrote with extraordinary rapidity. There were twenty-eight public libraries in Rome, and some private collections contained 20,000 or 30,000 volumes.

The candelabra resembled our piano lamps, being tall, slender stands of metal with three claw feet; upon them was placed either a single large wax candle or an oil lamp. Small candlesticks and hand lamps were also used,

and lamps were sometimes suspended by chains from the ceiling. They were of elegant form and workmanship, but having no chimneys they sent out clouds of smoke, which vitiated the atmosphere and blackened the handsome ceilings. Among the minor articles of furniture may be mentioned chests for clothes, money and other treasures; cabinets and footstools; sun-dials and water-clocks to mark the time.

If the Romans had few pieces of furniture proper, they made up for this deficiency by a multitude of works of art. Statues adorned the *atrium* and the *peristylium;* vases placed on tripods and large silver mirrors were scattered about the apartments; immense sums were spent on the tableware, which was of gold, silver, glass and the costly *murra,* which some authorities suppose to have been Chinese porcelain, others a kind of alabaster. Jeweled drinking cups were not uncommon, and caused the host some anxiety when he entertained guests of doubtful honesty. It became a craze to collect bric-a-brac, such as silver-plate ornaments wrought by famous artists, Corinthian bronzes, *murra* vases, etc. Nero, for example, paid a million sesterces for a *murra* cup, and Cicero the same sum for a *citrus* table. Tables of common wood veneered with *citrus* and other imitations, as well as spurious antiques, were displayed by persons of small fortune who desired to ape their betters.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the vessels used in the dining-room and kitchen. The central ornament on the table of the rich and the one article of luxury in every "poor but respectable family" was the massive silver salt cellar, which was handed down as an heir-loom, and possessed a sacred significance. Upon it were laid the salted sacrificial cakes which were offered to the Lares and Penates at every meal, together with libations. In old times these religious rites were of course performed in the *atrium,* where the hearth-fire served likewise as the

family altar, but they were later transferred to the *triclinium*, though a small altar often stood against the wall of the *atrium* or a special room would be set apart for religious exercises. Napkins were used, and a sort of spoon, sometimes fashioned of silver, sometimes moulded of dough; but forks were unknown, and knives used only for carving. It is rather a severe shock to our ideas to find that these superfine fops used the implements provided by nature, and hence the finger-bowls passed around between the courses were a highly important adjunct. Each course was brought in on a large tray, which was set on the table, and the food was then distributed by the slaves, among the guests. The wine was kept in large jugs or *amphorae;* and before being poured into the goblets was cooled with snow or heated, according to individual preference. The food was cooked either on a hearth or on a small charcoal stove, and the cooking utensils equaled those of our own kitchens in number and variety.

The dress of the Romans was not unlike the Greek costume in its essential features, i.e., a long undergarment like a shirt and a mantle, though there were of course many differences of detail. The undergarment or *tunica* usually had short sleeves and reached to the knee; men who wore a long-sleeved garment reaching to the floor were considered effeminate. One or more undertunics might be worn, according to temperature. While the tunic was the approved house dress, the *toga* was the robe of state, worn on all public occasions; it was semicircular in shape, and the method of adjusting the folds varied according to the fancy of the wearer. A man of simple habits threw one end over the left shoulder to the front, the round side falling outward; the robe was then carried behind the body over the right shoulder across the front and over the left shoulder, so that the other end hung down at the back. The left arm was wholly

covered, the right supported in the folds of the robe as in a sling. Fashionable men adopted a more elaborate arrangement. During the republic, the toga was the distinctive mark of a Roman citizen, which he wore proudly as distinguishing him from Greeks and barbarians; exiles and persons deprived of civil rights were forbidden to wear it, while candidates for office, rejecting the tunic as a sign of luxury, presented themselves to the people clad in the toga alone. Yet curiously enough, it fell into such disfavor among men of fashion at the time of the empire that it was relegated to the use of clients and other inferiors. It continued, however, to be the court costume, and edicts commanding its use on certain occasions were issued by the emperors. The reason for its unpopularity was its awkward shape, unsuitable for work or pleasure. In its stead several kinds of cloaks were adopted, such as the *lacerna,* an oblong piece of cloth clasped on the right shoulder, or the *paenula* (a sleeveless mantle with a hole for the head to pass through, used on journeys and in rough weather), but in general relegated to the use of slaves. At dinner parties the *synthesis,* a garment whose exact form has never been determined, was assumed; and the dandies often put on a fresh one for every course. Invalids wrapped bandages around their legs for warmth; but trousers, such as the Persians wore, were scouted as a sign of outer barbarism. Very simple felt hats were used for traveling or as a shelter from the sun; in rainy weather a hooded cape was worn, or a fold of the mantle was drawn over the head. Boys and girls were dressed alike in the *toga praetexta,* a simple white robe with a purple edge; round their necks was hung the *bulla,* a flat gold locket, regarded as a charm against the evil eye. The youth, on arriving at the age of manhood, was solemnly invested with the *toga virilis* and the *bulla* was removed from his neck and consecrated to the Lares. A maiden laid aside the *toga praetexta* on the eve of her

marriage. The women also wore tunics, the interior one sleeveless, fitting close to the body and girded by stays made of leather. The outer tunic, called the stola, had short sleeves fastened by clasps, and fell to the feet. Over this was placed the girdle. In dearth of pockets, the girdle served both men and women as a receptacle for tablets and stylus, purse, etc. Outdoors the *palla,* corresponding to the toga of the men, was wrapped about the body in graceful folds, often allowed to trail on the ground or brought over the head like a veil. Veils proper, umbrellas, and fans made of peacock feathers, were in use. Both men and women wore sandals or low shoes, the women's being made of brighter material and more richly ornamented; the belles of that time were as proud of a small foot and as fastidious about its covering as the dames of Paris to-day. The clothes of both sexes were in ancient times made exclusively of wool; later, linen and cotton fabrics were introduced, and a transparent silk tissue worn only by women. White was the color for state occasions, and the rank of a senator or knight was indicated by a broad or narrow purple stripe. The Tyrian purple, which seems to have been a scarlet, was the most costly dye, a certain shade being restricted to imperial use. Green, blue, cherry color, and violet were also in favor. Ovid counsels the ladies to abandon the trying Tyrian hue for "pale sky-blue, rose-pink, a very faint amethyst or sea-green; otherwise, the deep tint of the Paphian myrtle, the soft gray of a crane's plumage, the brown of acorns, or of almond shells." Men and women wore gold and jeweled ornaments in profusion, brooches, rings, ear-rings, neck-laces, bracelets, hair-pins, etc. Often each joint of each finger was occupied by a ring. Diamonds were rare, pearls the favorite jewels. A common form of armlet was a gold serpent with ruby eyes. The first barber is said to have come to Rome from Sicily 454 A. U. C., and from that time until the reign of

Hadrian the Romans shaved their beards; the barber's shop speedily became a resort for idlers and gossips as it has been ever since. The women were very vain of their fine long hair, which they dressed elaborately, confining it with pins, fillets, or nets of gold thread. The toilet of a lady of fashion was an affair of importance. A kneeling slave held a small silver mirror before her mistress, while the tiring-women performed their office. The dressing table was furnished with ivory or box-wood combs, implements for the nails and an endless array of perfumes. All the artifices of the modern toilet and many others were practiced; we read of face-powder, rouge, hair-dye, false hair, curling-tongs, cosmetics and tooth-powder. There is nothing new under the sun, even in the province of feminine vanities. Indeed, the more we study the ways of the Romans, the more we are struck, not by their dissimilarity from us, but by countless points of resemblance, and the abundant evidence that, whatever changes eighteen centuries have wrought, human nature has altered but little since the time of the Cæsars.

Many illustrations were shown which helped to make quite clear to the minds of her hearers the pen-pictures given by the reader.

On motion of Mr. Paine a vote of thanks was extended Miss Cogswell.

Henry M. Wheeler in his remarks gave a description of a Roman house he visited at Saratoga, N. Y.

President Maynard spoke of his recent visit to the ruins of Pompeii, and gave a brief account of what he saw there.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

Within the past twelve months the additions to the Library have been 697 bound volumes, 1292 pamphlets, 46 bound volumes of newspapers, and a generous collection of miscellaneous papers, programmes, broadsides, etc.; for the Museum there have been received 78 articles.

These contributions, together with the total number reported as being upon our shelves one year ago, gives the Library at the present writing a grand total of 21,963 bound volumes, 46,292 pamphlets, 320 bound volumes of newspapers, a large collection of miscellaneous papers, broadsides, etc.; while the Museum will contain upwards of 6400 articles to interest, educate and entertain visitors who may desire to look in upon that branch of the Society's work.

The recent generous gift from Mrs. Rockwood Hoar, of the spacious book-case formerly used by her late deceased husband for storing his law library, thus supplying our rooms with more than one hundred and fifty lineal feet of shelving, came in a most opportune time, for it gave us an attractive, well-equipped book-case sufficiently large to accommodate the Downes collection, thereby relieving the crowded condition of our previously well-filled book-stacks. The collection, the contents of which treat chiefly of mathematics, astronomical and nautical problems, has already been placed within its doors and the thanks of the Society extended to the donor for the valuable gift.

The number of visitors to the Museum and the Library have been fully up to the average of other years, and the interest expressed has been of the most encouraging nature.

Within the past twelve months the Society has caused to be issued through the press more than eighteen hundred and fifty pages of its Proceedings, including volumes

21, 22, 23 and part of 24, at a cost of more than eleven hundred dollars, practically bringing the work of printing forward to the month of April, 1908.

This accomplishment has been of such magnitude and importance that special reference to it at this time may not be inappropriate; and that the result may be the better appreciated, let me briefly give a review of the history attending the issuing of the Society's publications, for many of our members, especially those who have recently joined, may not realize the extent of this portion of the Society's work. The first number of the Proceedings appeared in print the early part of the year 1877; it contained the transactions of the Society from January 21, 1875, to March, 1877, also a copy of incorporation and the Society's constitution. The pamphlet contains sixty-nine pages. There had been an impression in the minds of the twenty-eight members that it would give the young organization a little prominence to advertise our wares in printed form, thus bringing the Society into notice with the hope of attracting persons interested in historical subjects and if possible secure them as members of our flock.

We were fresh then and quite ready, also anxious, to show our colors; but it did not require a great length of time to do that, for when Messrs. Tyler & Seagrave's bill for printing came in, we learned that the color most needed at that time was greenbacks. That financial year had been ushered in with but just one dollar in the Society's vault; and January 2 an assessment of three dollars had been laid upon each of the twenty-eight members, constituting the entire taxable roll. But eighty-five dollars would not pay a printer's bill of *one hundred seventeen and a half dollars;* and to help out, two of the members paid each a life membership fee, and the Treasurer was enabled to settle for Proceedings No. 1. Only *one* of those life members is living at this present writing.

No. 2, issued also in 1877, contained simply the constitution and by-laws of the Society.

The following year, 1878, No. 3, containing the transactions for the previous year and inscriptions from the old burial grounds in Worcester, came out; loans of money having been secured on the Society's promissory note to pay Tyler & Seagrave for printing that number, which contains one hundred and twenty-four pages.

The inscriptions in No. 3, *bound* separately, constitute No. 4. The assessment on each active member, in 1877, was four dollars, and for the year 1878 five dollars.

At this time (1879) it was costing about one dollar and ninety cents each page for the printing, and each active member was paying about five dollars annually on assessments. A room in which to hold meetings was requiring a quarterly payment of thirty-seven and a half dollars; besides there were other expenses needing attention; and the debt was rolling up against the infant Society. One of our heads, wiser perhaps than the rest (for he had occupied the position of chief executive of our city), foresaw the dangers toward which the Society was tending, and rather than not see the transactions of the Society in print, offered to do the printing providing some member would furnish the paper.

The Secretary's report of the adjourned meeting, March 18, 1879, in a resolution which was unanimously adopted, states that the paper was furnished and the late Hon. Clark Jillson, then President of the Society, printed No. 5 without charge.

After the experience of printing one hundred and sixty pages for No. 5, Judge Jillson decided he could not afford to continue the work without some remuneration, as it became necessary not only to do the work, but occasionally to spend money for the necessary equipment of type, etc. And the following year he printed the Proceedings for 1879 at fifty cents per page, the paper being fur-

nished as before. This was made No. 7, and contained one hundred and fifty pages.

Under the same arrangement Judge Jillson printed the Proceedings for the years 1880, No. 13, and 1881, No. 17, this last number containing one hundred and sixty-four pages. You will notice that Judge Jillson received but a trifle more than one-third of the price per page than was paid for the first numbers; and little do we realize what it cost the judge to make that sacrifice. Practically the entire work, setting the type and making the impressions on his hand-press, he personally did, and at odd hours, much of it in the night-time. He quite regularly might be found burning the midnight oil while at this work; and putting it aside only for two or three hours' sleep, when, awakening at the sound of his alarm-clock at three or four in the morning, he would hasten to catch the train on his way to Sturbridge or Webster, where he was to hold court during the day. This was not for once, but for four successive years. You must have noticed the irregularity in the numbers, as presented, of the Proceedings issued.

About the time that No. 5 came out, Mr. Franklin P. Rice, one of the founders of the Society, an enthusiastic member and specially interested in historical research, having examined the first book of records for the town of Worcester, conceived that in print it would make about one hundred pages, and that with the help of some of the members he would undertake to put it in printed form. Mr. Albert A. Lovell, then the Society's Librarian, offered to copy the record for Mr. Rice, who was to do the printing and publishing.

As patronage from members of the Society was looked for, Mr. Rice wished his publication to bear the official seal of the organization as an endorsement of the work. And obedient to that wish, a vote was passed at a meeting held May 6, 1879, authorizing the Executive Commit-

tee to cause to be pulished "the first volume of the Early Records of the Town of Worcester; said volume to make when printed one hundred pages more or less, and to be numbered six of the publications of the Society." But in issuing his work he made two parts of it; the first being No. 6, the second, No. 8. Mr. Samuel E. Staples made the index, and the two parts covered one hundred and forty-five pages.

Although the order, signed by the committee at his request, which he printed upon the first page of the publication, intimates that it may have been printed at the expense of the Society, in the preface given on the next two pages but one, he clearly states that he is the printer and publisher; and extends thanks to certain individuals who assisted him in the work, which statement appears under date of September, 1879. This venture, undertaken by Mr. Rice, was a most worthy one, and members of the Society heartily encouraged and supported him in it. The Record Book had become much worn and shaken, portions were liable of becoming scattered, possibly beyond recovery, and he was given at home and abroad the plaudits of numerous persons, who commended him for his wisdom, courage and skill in thus helping (as Mr. Rice says in his preface) "to place beyond the probability of destruction" a portion of the annals of the town.

The setting of type and making the impressions upon a hand-press were executed by Mr. Rice at his home, he previously having had considerable experience as an amateur printer, and the examples he presented to the public of his skill as a careful, painstaking workman at once gained for him a lasting reputation as an efficient printer. The result of this experiment gave Mr. Rice the courage to engage in another, and at a meeting of the Society held June 1, 1880, a vote of thanks was extended him for the seventy-five copies he contributed to enable the Society to forward them to the list of libraries receiv-

ing our Proceedings at that time. Another vote was also passed authorizing Mr. Rice to edit and publish "for the Society of Antiquity" the Records of the Proprietors of the Town of Worcester, in four parts, to be numbered with regular order, with publications of the Society. Members of the Society subscribed quite generally for these publications, each taking from one to ten copies, paying Mr. Rice his price for them, and many persons not members did the same.

September 7, 1880, a committee was appointed to "determine what publications should be consolidated and denominated 'Collections of the Worcester Society of Antiquity,' and edit a title-page, index and otherwise edit the work."

Thus was the act of incorporating the publications of the Society with those of Mr. Rice accomplished; and how the term "*Collections*" came to be used in the place of Proceedings on the title-pages of certain volumes, a step that has caused more or less confusion and no little trouble in deciding how best to arrange properly the numbers for binding. Many expressions have been heard that the Society's publications should have been bound separately from the records of Mr. Rice. But the Society was only a hopeful stripling, ready to grasp at any staff or even a straw that displayed the least sign of helpfulness. The Proceedings, as already noted, were being printed by Judge Jillson at a nominal price, and even then the members were severely taxed to meet the current expenses of the organization; therefore, not in a condition financially to assume an undertaking requiring the expenditure of any considerable sum of money, thereby plunging the Society into debt. Each individual member was not only giving his time, but more or less of his cash to further the best interests of the Society; labor and money were freely contributed. Although to some the movement seemed rather slow, there was a perceptible advance along all lines.

Mr. Rice, with a willingness to help forward the cause, after making a test of what he could do by printing the first record book of the town, and at that time having under way the printing of the Records of the Proprietors, which appeared in 1881, now felt further encouraged to attempt the much greater task of issuing in printed form more of the Worcester town records, and if possible continue the work even to the time of the adoption of the city charter. The Proprietors' Records were numbered 9, 10, 11 and 12. In the year 1882 came numbers 14, 15 and 16 of Mr. Rice's Town Records. This carried his work to 1784. Then followed the Records of the Court of General Sessions, No. 18, by Mr. Rice, which went with the Proceedings printed by Judge Jillson; numbers 17 and 19 to make Volume 5 of the Collections.

No. 20, Proceedings for 1883, was printed by the late Daniel Seagrave. Nos. 21 and 22, the latter the account of the tenth anniversary of the Society in 1885, was printed by Worcester Printing & Publishing Company, and went to help make Volume 6. No. 23, Proceedings for 1885, was printed by Mr. F. P. Rice, at ninety-five cents per page; No. 24, Proceedings for 1886, also printed by the Worcester Printing & Publishing Company; No. 25, Review of Eli Thayer's Paper, by Oliver Johnson; and 26, Proceedings for 1887, making 244 pages, were printed by Mr. Rice at about a dollar and five cents per page, and constituted Volume 7, and for which Mr. Rice received full compensation.

In the meantime, while the Society was moving forward with signs of promise on every side, Mr. Rice was continuing his labors under the following votes, which he formulated and wished to have adopted. At the meeting held May 3, 1881, Mr. Henry L. Shumway, then Secretary of the Society, presented the following and it was adopted: "Voted, that the Society will publish the Worcester Town Records from 1753 to 1783, edited by Frank-

lin P. Rice, in three parts or volumes, to be numbered in regular order with its publications."

This vote referred to the Nos. 14, 15 and 16, previously mentioned. Here the work of printing Worcester records by Mr. Rice rested from 1882 to 1889, when at a meeting held March 5, 1889, the subject of printing early records of various towns for the sake of preserving them from destruction came up, and after some little discussion Charles R. Johnson, Esq., moved that a committee be appointed with power to act, to lay the matter before the City Council to see whether they would appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of publishing records of Worcester from 1783 to 1848. The motion was carried and E. B. Crane, F. P. Rice and Richard O'Flynn constituted that committee.

The City Government was formally petitioned and a hearing granted, with the result that the city agreed to pay one-half the expense of printing the proposed records, and Mr. Rice received on that account from the city $2000; and gave the city 100 copies for public distribution. This venture included the printing of the births, marriages and deaths to 1848.

The Society's Proceedings for the years 1888, 1889 and 1890 were printed by Mr. Rice and furnished in the order named, Nos. 27, 31 and 35 to constitute Volume 9, at a cost of about $1.10 per page. The Worcester Town Records published by Mr. Rice and numbered 28, 29 and 30 constitute Volume 8.

Volume 10 was made up of Town Records numbered 32, 33 and 34.

Volume 11, Town Records numbered 36, 37 and 38.

Volume 12 included the births, marriages and deaths, Nos. 42, 43 and 44.

Volume 13 included the Proceedings for 1891, 1892 and 1893, numbered as named, 39, 40 and 41.

Volume 14, also made up of Proceedings for 1894, 1895 and 1896, numbered in their order, 45, 46 and 47.

Volume 15 completed the Town Records to the year 1848, and also granted a relief from the use of the term "Collections" on the title-pages in the future.

Since the year 1896, the Proceedings have been printed by Messrs. F. S. Blanchard & Company, with the exception of two or three numbers, which were issued from the press of the late Charles Hamilton; and since the completion of Volume 16, issued in parts, number of the volume being indicated on the cover of each part.

Beginning with Volume 21, the Society's publications have been issued as a quarterly; four numbers constituting a volume.

The Society can furnish at reasonable price almost any of the back numbers of the Proceedings from stock on hand, but as the Town Records were the private property of Mr. Rice, and no member received them without settling with him for them, our stock of those numbers is somewhat limited, although the Society is in possession of some by purchase and by gift which might be sold.

## LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

During the Year Ending Dec. 1, 1908.

Abbot, William F., Books, pamphlets and papers.
Academy of Science, St. Louis, Transactions as issued.
Albree, John.
American Antiquarian Society.
American Geographical Society.
American Historical Association.
American Irish Historical Society.
American Museum of Natural History.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
Arnold, James N.

Association of International Conciliation.
Barton, Edmund M.
Beloit College.
Boston City Registry Department.
Boston Port and Seamen's Society.
Boston Transit Company.
Bostonian Society.
Bowdoin College.
Bradley, Charles.
Bureau of American Ethnology.
Cambridge Historical Society.
Canadian Institute.
Catholic Historical Society.
Chase, Charles A.
Clark University.
Coburn Library, Colorado Springs.
Colorado College.
Connecticut Historical Society.
Crane, Ellery Bicknell.
Cutler, U. Waldo.
Davis & Banister.
Dedham Historical Society.
Department of Commerce and Labor.
Department Interior, U. S.
Department of State, U. S.
Depew, Chauncey.
Dickinson, G. Stuart.
Drew Allis Company.
Dyer, Charles T.
Eliot (Maine) Historical Society.
Essex Institute.
Fitchburg, City of.
Forbes, Mrs. William T.
Garver, Rev. Austin S.
Gates, Burton N.
George H. Ward Post 10.

Heirs of Leonard Gates.
Hildreth, Mrs. A. P.
Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
Hoar, Mrs. Rockwood.
Holy Cross College.
Howland, A. H.
Hyde Park Historical Society.
Iowa State Historical Society.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Jack, David Russell.
Johns Hopkins University.
Johnson, Hannibal A.
Kansas State Historical Society.
Lake Mohonk Conference.
Library of Congress, U. S.
Leicester Library.
Logan, Hon. James, Mayor of Worcester, Mass.
Maine Historical Society.
Manchester Historical Society.
Massachusetts Record Commission.
Massachusetts Agricultural College.
Maynard, Mander Alvan.
McAleer, Dr. George.
Minnesota Historical Society.
Newbury Library (Chicago).
New England Historic Genealogical Society.
Navy Department, U. S.
New Hampshire Historical Society.
New Haven Colony Historical Society.
New Jersey Historical Society.
New York State Historical Society.
New York State Library.
Northwestern Railway Company.
Oberg, John.
Old South Church.

Ontario Historical Society.
Pacific Era Publishing Company.
Paine, Nathaniel.
Parks Commission.
Peabody, Elliott H.
Peabody Museum.
Pennsylvania Historical Society.
Philosophical Society of Ohio.
Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ramsay, Mrs. J. A. W.
Reed, Miss M. E.
Rice, Franklin P.
Robbins, M. Louise.
Secretary State of Massachusetts.
Schenectady County Historical Society.
Scott, James Brown.
Sheldon, George.
Smithsonian Institution.
State Historical Society of Iowa.
State Librarian of New Jersey.
State Library of Pennsylvania.
State Historical Society of Missouri.
Stedman, Henry F.
Stuart, Mrs. S. E.
Swedish American Historical Society.
Taunton Public Library.
The Messenger Printing and Publishing Co.
Thompson, S.
United States Infantry Association.
University of California.
Washburn, Hon. Charles G.
Wesby, Herbert.
West, Arthur W.
Willoughby, Charles C.
Wood, Capt. Edwin A.
Woods, Henry Ernest.
Worcester Academy.

Worcester Art Museum.
Worcester Board of Health.
Worcester Board of Trade.
Worcester, City of.
Worcester County Law Library.
Worcester Free Public Library.
Williamson, Frank E.
Wisconsin Historical Society.
Yale University Library.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARCHÆOLOGY.

During the past year the work of archæological research has been prosecuted vigorously in various parts of the world.

From the valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates; from the fields of Greece and Italy; from Switzerland, France and Britain, and various other parts of the Old World, as well as many sections of the New World, have come reports of rich finds which have rewarded the patient efforts of scientific investigators.

Of all the results achieved abroad, perhaps the most interesting to us are those relating to Roman Britain, intimately connected as they are with the history of our own ancestors.

The London Globe, in an article on the subject, says that the most important of the additions which were made to our knowledge during the year, came from Northumberland, where the continued excavation of the ancient Roman town of Corstopitum brought many valuable relics to light.

Not the least important of these was a splendid collection of forty-eight gold coins, in a fine state of preservation, wrapped in lead foil, and hidden in a cavity in a wall.

Several tutors and undergraduates of Oxford University took part in the work during the summer, so that the site of the old town became for a while, as Professor Haverfield said, "a school of practical archæology."

At Silchester, already famous for its contributions to our knowledge, noteworthy discoveries were made, the season's work practically bringing to a conclusion the exploration of the whole of the hundred acres within the town wall.

At Skipton, in Yorkshire, and at Ribchester, Roman forts were excavated and found to be defended by strong ramparts, faced outside with dressed stone. In the latter place, part of a substantial buttressed building was unearthed, which the remains of burnt corn upon the floor showed to have been the granary. There were also found there fragments of an important Roman inscription.

At Catterick, during the work of enlarging the racecourse, much pottery and a variety of Roman coins were found, as well as a great quantity of human bones.

At Abbeydove, in Hertfordshire, a Roman road was uncovered, the wheel tracks in which, showing a gauge of four feet six inches, were clearly visible.

At Stroud, near Petersfield, the excavation of a very fine Roman villa was completed; and extensive discoveries, including those of some particularly beautiful tessellated floors, were made on what had been recognized for many years as the site of a Roman villa, in a field near Wimborne, Dorset.

If in this country less seems to have been accomplished than elsewhere, the result is more in appearance than in reality, as reference to the government reports will show. In this connection it is a pleasure to call attention to the magnificent work done by the Bureau of Ethnology during the past few years, and in fact since its establishment by national authority three decades ago. Under the able management of Major Powell, reinforced by the advice

and assistance of such masters of their profession as Dr. Wallace Fewkes and his associates, a mass of information as to the aborigines of America, their history, habits, customs and accomplishments, has been collected, such as is not possessed as to any other ancient people on the face of the globe.

Supplementing the work of this great institution, and rendering most valuable service, is a strong body of minor investigators scattered all over the land. Prominent among these are two of our own members, Edward H. Thompson, well known for his researches in Yucatan, and John C. Crane of Millbury, whose life-long study of all that relates to the red Indian of the United States has made him a high authority on that subject.

It is with modest pride that we can refer to such representatives as these among our numbers; while they, and such as they remain with us, there need be no fear but that this department will be able each year to do something in the line of original research, a result which formerly seemed unattainable.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON,
*Chairman.*

## THE TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

In compliance with the by-laws, the Treasurer of the Worcester Society of Antiquity herewith submits his annual report of receipts and disbursements for the year ending November 30, 1908.

The amount of investments and cash on hand December 1, 1908, was divided as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Albert Curtis Fund, | $2,047 91 |
| The Obadiah B. Hadwen Fund, | 1,000 00 |
| The Stephen Salisbury Fund, | 5,023 72 |
| The Hester Newton Wetherell Fund, | 4,004 82 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Life Membership Fund, | 335 70 | |
| Cash on hand, | 72 01 | |
| | | $12,484 16 |

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand per last report, | $1 64 | |
| Received from annual dues, | 576 00 | |
| Rent of hall, | 147 88 | |
| Obadiah B. Hadwen estate, | 1,000 00 | |
| Interest on bonds, | 470 00 | |
| Interest on bank deposits, | 6 55 | |
| Thomas H. Dodge, for printing, | 550 00 | |
| Sale of paper stock, | 1 35 | |
| Sale of Proceedings, | 66 80 | |
| | | $2,820 22 |

CR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By salaries, | $625 00 | |
| For Worcester Consolidated Street Railway, 5% bond, 1927, | 1,000 00 | |
| Premium on 5% bond, | 25 00 | |
| Abstract of old deeds, | 92 00 | |
| Catalogues and pamphlets, | 5 00 | |
| Coal, | 93 75 | |
| City directory, | 3 00 | |
| Deficit (excursion to Plymouth), | 5 68 | |
| Electric lights, | 19 44 | |
| Express and trucking, | 17 43 | |
| Extra labor (care of building), | 20 15 | |
| Flowers, | 5 00 | |
| Gas, | 5 07 | |
| Half-tone cut, | 3 50 | |
| Horse hire (to deliver Proceedings), | 4 00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Interest on bond, | 1 11 | |
| New England Tel. & Tel. Co., | 29 00 | |
| Printing, | 691 85 | |
| Postage stamps and postals, | 55 73 | |
| Repairs of building, | 8 56 | |
| Stenographer, | 1 80 | |
| Safe deposit box, | 2 00 | |
| Soap and pearline, | 3 04 | |
| Taxes, | 22 60 | |
| Water, | 4 00 | |
| Wood, | 4 50 | |
| Cash on hand December 1, 1908, | 72 01 | |
| | | $2,820 22 |

CONDITION OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Albert Curtis Fund— | | |
| Balance on hand, Dec. 1, 1907, | $2,046 07 | |
| Income received to Dec. 1, 1908, | 81 84 | |
| | $2,127 91 | |
| Transferred to General Fund, | 80 00 | |
| | | $2,047 91 |
| Obadiah B. Hadwen Fund— | | |
| Received Oct. 23, 1908, from executors, | $1,000 00 | |
| Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1908, | | 1,000 00 |
| Hester Newton Wetherell Fund— | | |
| Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1907, | $4,000 00 | |
| Income received to Dec. 1, 1908, | 194 82 | |
| | $4,194 82 | |
| Transferred to General Fund, | 190 00 | |
| | | 4,004 82 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stephen Salisbury Fund— | | |
| Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1907, | $5,004 70 | |
| Income received to Dec. 1, 1908, | 219 02 | |
| | $5,223 72 | |
| Transferred to General Fund, | 200 00 | |
| | | 5,023 72 |
| Life Membership Fund— | | |
| Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1907, | $322 68 | |
| Income to Dec. 1, 1908, | 13 02 | |
| Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1908, | | 335 70 |
| | | $12,412 15 |

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R. bonds, 5%, 1936, | $2,880 00 | |
| 2 Boston & Northern Street Railway 4%, 1954, | 1,830 00 | |
| 3 Old Colony Street Railway 4%, 1954, | 2,700 00 | |
| 1 Worcester Consolidated Street Railway 5%, 1927, | 1,000 00 | |
| 3 Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, 4%, 1921, | 3,000 00 | |
| Deposit in Mechanics Savings Bank, | 493 72 | |
| Deposit in People's Savings Bank, | 383 61 | |
| Deposit in Worcester County Institution for Savings, | 124 82 | |
| | | $12,412 15 |

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. WILLIAMSON,
*Treasurer.*

I have examined the securities and bankbook balances; also the Treasurer's entries for receipts and expenditures with their proper vouchers, and they appear to be correct and complete.

MARCUS L. FOSTER,
*Auditor.*

January 4, 1909.

The election of officers being next in order a committee was appointed to retire and bring in a list of names of persons to be balloted for.

Messrs. Ely, Paine and Burleigh constituted that committee, and on their report and recommendation the following named persons were elected to serve for the year 1909:

For President, Mander Alvan Maynard; First Vice-president, Charles E. Burbank; Second Vice-president, Miss Adeline May; Treasurer, Frank E. Williamson; Secretary, Walter Davidson; Librarian, Ellery B. Crane.

Standing Committee on Nominations, for three years: Major William T. Harlow.

On motion of Mr. Crane the meeting was adjourned for one week to listen to a paper by Charles A. Chase, Esq.

MAIN STREET IN 1836, LOOKING NORTH.
(See foot-note, page 3)

# PROCEEDINGS.

## THE ADJOURNED MEETING, DECEMBER 8, 1908.

PURSUANT to adjournment the meeting was called to order at the rooms of the Society by President Maynard, who presided. There were present: M. A. Maynard, president; Messrs. Abbot, Baldwin, Crane, C. A. Chase, Davidson, Eaton, Fowler, Gates, A. V. Hill, Harlow, George Maynard, Nathaniel Paine, F. P. Rice, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, D. B. Williams, H. M. Wheeler, Miss Foster, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Grover, Miss Moore, Miss Manly, Miss May, Miss Smith, Mrs. Williamson, A. C. Munroe, Mr. Lincoln, Miss Chase, Mrs. Chenoweth, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Foster, Miss Harlow, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Sprague, Miss Williams, Mrs. G. H. Ward.

The paper announced for the evening was then read by Mr. Franklin P. Rice, at the request of its author, the latter following the reading with extended remarks bearing upon the same subject:

## NOBILITY HILL.

BY CHARLES A. CHASE.

Those persons who were familiar with Worcester in the years before the War of the Rebellion remember well the terrace of the west side of Main Street, just south of the Common. It was precisely similar to Court Hill at the north end, but about 200 feet shorter. A street came down from the west, near the centre, just as State Street

comes down to Main. The terrace began at a point opposite Park Street, and terminated at a point opposite Burnside Court. After being occupied by residences for some forty years, the City Committee on Highways in 1868 recommended that the sustaining wall be taken down and the road reduced to the level of Main Street.

A view of Main Street looking north from Franklin Square was printed with Barber's Historical Collections (Massachusetts) in 1836, and is reproduced herewith.[1] The angle at which this picture was taken makes the hill appear much longer than was really the case. It ended between the first and second houses on the left of the picture. The County Commissioners in 1869 took more radical action than was recommended by the City Committee. They lowered High Street some three feet, and cut off a corner of the Goddard estate to make Corbett and Chatham Streets continuous. The Main Street terrace was then cut down, leaving the old estates which abutted high above the street below.

Mrs. E. O. P. Sturgis, in her fourth paper on "Old Worcester," read before this Society in 1902, in speaking of this hill says: "I am not aware if this elevation was given any distinctive name, except that it was called 'Nobility Hill' or 'Mount Pisga,' but of the why and wherefore of these distinctions I am ignorant."

Personally speaking, I never heard of the latter name, but in referring to the locality a short time ago to a gentleman

[1]The view of Main Street in 1836 looks north from Franklin Square. The first building on the right is the Charles Allen house. Next come the Old South Church and Town Hall. The old "Compound" building, on the corner of Front Street, is hidden by the "one-horse shay." The United States Hotel, next north, with its swinging sign, is in plain view. On the left appear the embankment and retaining wall of Nobility Hill. The perspective is very faulty. The Sargent house, which appears first, was really the most northern house on the hill, which began between this house and the Judge Barton house. Next (or third) is the house of Isaac Davis.

who first came to Worcester about fifty years ago, he said: "You mean on Nobility Hill," which was what it was called at the time of his arrival and for more than twenty years previous to that.[1]

Now it is not uncommon to give nicknames to certain quarters of a town to indicate the character of the inhabitants. Some seventy years ago the east end of Mechanic Street was called "Guinea" because it was inhabited by the Riches, the Cloughs and the Hemenways, very respectable colored families. To-day we have on the east side of the city "Dungarven;" and when Cedar Street was extended west a few years ago, the new portion of it was called "Quality Flat."

We have heard of "Nob Hill" in San Francisco, and I wrote to Hon. Horace Davis to inquire if that name was given on account of its physical conformation or from the character of the population. Mr. Davis wrote in reply:

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12, 1908.

CHARLES A. CHASE, ESQ.

My dear Charlie: In reply to your inquiry of November 6th, my recollection is that Nob Hill in this city got its name from the erection of four big palaces on its summit by four railroad magnates, and I think that the nickname was bestowed on the hill by Dennis Kearney. At all events it got that appellation about his time, 1877.

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[1]As supplementary to the valuable papers on Old Worcester, contributed by Mrs. Sturgis, the reader is referred to the semi-centennial number of the Evening Gazette of Feb. 26, 1898. It contains a letter from Senator George F. Hoar, giving his reminiscences of the fifty years which had passed since he came here as a law student, and also a very vivid picture of the life of the town when it became a city. I was in my fifteenth year at that time, and had a much more intimate acquaintance with the young city and its 15,000 inhabitants than is possessed by boys of that age to-day. I was therefore able to co-operate with Mr. John Nelson in his work of writing up the account, and to give him much information about the people, the customs, the schools, etc., at the time which he so graphically delineated.

Nobility Hill in Worcester was called by that name before my day. It was the residence of the aristocracy of the village as far back as the days of the Chandlers. . . . . .

Very truly your friend,

HORACE DAVIS.

As Mr. Davis was a scion of the Chandlers, the Davises and the Bancrofts, and was born and lived in the aristocratic purlieus of Lincoln Street, such a tribute as the above is like approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley.

I should mention here a little hill or knob which existed on the west side of Main Street, opposite Central Street. The front door of Dr. John Green's house opened upon the top of this little hill, over which a sidewalk ran; but this hill was cut down some eighty years ago and the house cellars were converted into living rooms.

The origin of the title "Nobility Hill," as Mr. Davis says, is evidently to be found in the character and social position of those who were the first owners and occupants of that section of the city. To begin with, Judge Nathaniel Paine occupied a fine estate on the north corner of Pleasant Street. The south corner came into possession of Sheriff Gardiner Chandler, whose land ran from Pleasant to Austin Street, except a half acre at the south corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, which Daniel Ward sold to Rev. Isaac Burr. Sheriff Chandler built a fine mansion, which afterwards became the residence of Judge Ira M. Barton, on the present site of the Taylor building. It is the second house on the left in the picture, and is on the Main Street level.

Mr. Henry H. Chamberlin, at a meeting of this Society in January, 1885, read a paper entitled "Worcester's Main Street Sixty-three Years Ago," (i. e., in 1822). I quote from the paper:

Across Pleasant Street, in a corner of the yard, stood one of those large elm trees which are the glory of some of

MAIN STREET, CORNER OF CHATHAM STREET, IN 1860.
RESIDENCE OF ANTHONY CHASE.

our old New England towns, and which once made of Main Street a perfect arcade of verdure. The one above mentioned was the monarch of its race; its spreading branches overshadowed the whole breadth of the street in front, while it shaded the whole yard and the house as well in its rear. This house was known as the "Nazro House," but was said to have been built by Rev. Isaac Burr, and occupied by him from 1725 to 1740.[1] Near it, directly on the street, was a large one-story building, known for a long time as the Nazro store; both house and store were at this time (1822) occupied by Mr. John Foxcroft.

Proceeding southerly across a meadow, always musical with the songs of bobolinks and other birds in their season, we come to the elegant mansion built by Gardiner Chandler. It was sold by Chandler's son in 1800 to John Bush. It was sold again in 1818 to Deacon Benjamin Butman, who occupied it in 1822, and continued there until he took possession of his new house built just south of it, which has recently given place to the spacious new business block built by Mr. Jonas G. Clark. Next, after a considerable distance,[2] came the house of the late Dr. Austin, pastor of the Old South Church, then occupied by Mr. John W. Hubbard, his adopted son, a man of brilliant qualities, whose early death was a public loss. The house was last occupied by the late Samuel H. Colton.

The Worcester Village Directory, published by Clarendon Harris in 1829, gave a map of the principal streets, with an index showing the owners and occupants of the estates. At that time Sheriff Calvin Willard had become the owner and occupant of the Chandler mansion, and Benjamin Butman had built the fine residence just south of it, which he occupied. Next came a double house of brick, built by Mr. Hovey and occupied by Isaac Davis and George T. Rice. A little beyond, William M. Towne, Esq., had built a house; Mrs. Towne was the daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Robinson.

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[1]This house was removed to Blackstone Street.

[2]The terrace extended from the Chandler house to the Austin house.

Mr. Hovey and Mr. Butman were both developers of real estate in Worcester, the former, in 1818, building the United States Hotel of brick, at the corner of Mechanic Street. He built a fine residence on the present site of the "Chase Building" on Front Street, which in 1829 was owned by Rejoice Newton and later by Osgood Bradley. Mr. Hovey was a manufacturer of machinery. It is said that Ichabod Washburn found employment with him as a blacksmith when he came to Worcester to begin the successful career which ended with his creation of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, which eventually became one of the constituent parts of the American Steel & Wire Company. As I remember Mr. Hovey in 1842, he had a small shop on Summer Street, just north of Thomas Street school-house, where he made old-fashioned hay cutters, getting his power from a small reservoir which he had constructed at the corner of Laurel and Hanover Streets by damming the water of Hermitage (or Bear) Brook. He was a respected citizen, but not so successful as his old-time journeyman, Ichabod Washburn.

My first acquaintance with Nobility Hill was in 1842, as I was born on the present site of the Armory and so was originally a north-ender. My father bought the double brick house to which I have alluded. A picture of the place as it looked prior to 1868, and showing the general appearance of the hill, accompanies this paper. I cannot explain why it should have been built of brick, as there were not two dozen brick houses in the whole town at that time, nor why it should have been for two families, unless Mr. Rice and Mr. Davis, its first occupants, should have asked for it. Mrs. Rice was the great-granddaughter of John Chandler, the refugee. Among the later tenants had been Colonel and Mrs. Samuel Ward, the latter a cousin of Mrs. Rice, also Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kinnicutt, the latter a great-granddaughter of Timothy Paine, the mandamus councilor, both ladies being therefore representatives of Worces-

ter's oldest families. Levi A. Dowley, who married a daughter of Otis Corbett (a prominent citizen who lived at the corner of High and Chatham [once called Corbett] Streets), lived in this brick house before he built opposite the Common.

In 1842 Mr. Isaac Davis had built a house just north of the Gardiner Chandler house, which last was then owned and occupied by Ira M. Barton, who was for so many years the judge of probate. Next south, Mr. Edward F. Dixie occupied the house built by Benjamin Butman. Mr. George T. Rice had built a house on the south corner of Chatham Street. Next came the Towne house, owned by John Milton Earle, who was for many years editor and publisher of the Weekly and Daily Spy. Next came the house of Dr. John Park. For an account of this delightful and cultured old gentleman I must refer to a paper read by Rev. Edward H. Hall before the American Antiquarian Society Oct. 21, 1890. One of Dr. Park's daughters married Benjamin F. Thomas, and another became the second wife of Rev. Dr. Edward B. Hall of Providence, the father of Rev. Edward H. Hall. Next came the Rev. Dr. Austin house, occupied by Mr. Colton. Mr. Colton's tract extended up Austin Street to about the top of the hill. He occupied it as a nursery for fruit trees, and by its sale in house-lots some twenty years afterward became a wealthy man. He removed his nursery business to the northeast corner of Cambridge and Southbridge Streets, and the sale of that tract in house-lots some years later added to his wealth. He was more fortunate than Deacon Butman or Mr. Hovey had been in the real estate business.

About 1842 Mr. Levi A. Dowley built an imposing residence on the site of the Nazro store, opposite the Town Hall. He afterwards sold it to Ethan Allen, who, with Charles Thurber, the old-time master of the Thomas Street grammar school, manufactured the Thurber & Allen revolvers, which were said to be more dangerous to the

shooter than to his intended victim. Mr. Allen subsequently removed the house to a point on Main nearly opposite Jackson Street, where it still stands, the residence of Ransom C. Taylor. Traces of the meadow described by Mr. Chamberlin were next visible, with a fountain on the premises of Mr. Isaac Davis, which sent forth a continuous stream coming from the hills to the west. In later years, when business crept in to this section, Mr. Davis's house was moved to the west side of Piedmont Street, where it now stands, facing Murray Avenue.

The Judge Barton estate was sold about 1870 to Ransom C. Taylor. This was one of the latter's first ventures in improved real estate. The old Chandler mansion-house was taken down to give place to Taylor block. Dr. Joseph Sargent had been for many years the owner of the next place on the south. To give way to business, he cut the house in two and moved it to Hammond Street. The Sargent place is now occupied by most of the Clark block. The Anthony Chase estate extended from the Sargent place to Chatham Street, about 168½ feet. When Mr. Chase bought his place, he altered the house to a residence for one family. He sold the huge ell, which was removed to "Pine Meadow,"[1] and built a small ell in its place. After the hill was cut down, he turned the whole house half around to bring its gable fronting upon Chatham Street. He built a basement story underneath, and it now stands in the rear of the Knowles building. The George T. Rice estate was sold to the Roman Catholics. St. Paul's Church was built upon the rear corner, covering also the rear portion of the Earle estate. The Rice house was subsequently taken down. The Earle house was moved back and still stands on High Street. The Dr. Park house, of which Amos Brown, partner of Calvin Foster in the hardware business, became the owner, was also taken down. The

[1]Another locality with a name; now East Worcester.

Colton house was moved to Grand Street, where it still stands.

Among the families who occupied the Chase estate before my father's purchase was that of Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor.[1]

I have been trying for several years to trace the title of the land in this section of the city back to the original Proprietors. Some ten years ago our Librarian, Mr. Crane, referred me to a grant from the Proprietors to Leonard Hoar, Jan. 26, 1714. We shall see that he was right, but I could not agree with him at the time, because the thirty-acre lot conveyed to Hoar was described as "on ye north side Connect. old road partly and partly on ye south side sd. road bounded . . . easterly by Ephraim Curtis land," etc. Now said Curtis had been granted a fifty-acre lot on the north side of the great road in 1675, which is still held by his family way out on Lincoln Street, and it seemed to me that from the description the Hoar lot must be out there.

We will now take up the result of recent investigation. Mr. James G. Saxe, who has done and is still doing a great amount of work in tracing the land titles of real estate in Worcester back to bed rock, has kindly furnished me with the history of the whole tract from Pleasant to Austin Street, and up Pleasant Street to Crown, beginning with 1750, when Daniel Ward conveyed the tract (except one lot at the south corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, which he had sold to Isaac Burr) to Gardiner Chandler,

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[1] Rev. Cyrus Pitt Grosvenor, brother of Jonathan Prescott Grosvenor of Paxton, was a Baptist minister, at one time settled in Boston, and also in Salem. When he lived in Worcester, he was editor of a paper published in Boston, "The Christian Reflector." This was a Baptist publication, and also in its sentiments for the abolition of slavery. He was later President of a college called New York Central College, Courtland County, N. Y. This took in all, without regard to color or sex.

sheriff of the county and brother of John Chandler, the refugee.[1]

Mr. Saxe thus prefaces his paper:

At the time Worcester County was set off from the County of Middlesex, in 1731, the "Ward homestead," of about thirty acres, was occupied by Daniel Ward, son of Obadiah and Johannah Ward. . . . . At that time it bounded north on the town way from the meeting-house (Old South) to Captain James Moore's; west on Robert Blair, Jr., southwest on Zephaniah Rice in part and part on James Brown; east on the town street. To translate this description into one of the present day we must say, bounded north on Pleasant Street; west on the rear fence-line of the lots on the west side of Crown Street; south on the rear fence-line of the lots on the north side of Austin Street, and east on Main Street.

Mr. Saxe did not find how Daniel Ward acquired the property. It remained for Mr. George Maynard (who has done valuable work in searching the Middlesex Registry) to find a deed from Johannah Ward (widow of Obadiah) to her son Daniel, given in 1724. (Book 24, page 142, Mid. See Proceedings of this Society, Vol. XXIV, page 54.) She seems to have conveyed one-half the lot at the same time to another son, Obadiah, but we will ignore this and cling to Daniel.

We have still to account for the surveyor's description as on the "north side" of the road. The surveyors in early days were very loose in their descriptions, confused and confusing in regard to points of compass. Ephraim Curtis, besides his Lincoln Street farm, was the owner of a large tract on Main Street from about Walnut Street to Pleasant Street. (Grant from Proprietors Nov. 13, 1714.) It is evident that the surveyor was 90° out in his descrip-

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[1]This history, with a map of the tract and its sub-divisions, I have deposited with the Society of Antiquity.

tion, and that the lot should have been described as on the west side of the road. Making the corrections we have Ephraim Curtis on the north instead of east, and Jonathan Hubbard or Jonathan Rice on the south instead of west.[1]

Since this paper was first written I have discovered an important link in our title. It is a quitclaim deed from Leonard Hoar to Obadiah Ward of Worcester, dated May 11, 1716, recorded in Book 4, page 149, in the Worcester Registry. Under this title Obadiah Ward's widow inherited through his will.

A word about two Leonard Hoars. The first one of the name to appear in our annals was the third President of Harvard College. He received a grant from the Proprietors about the time of his death. His widow, Bridget, soon married Hezekiah Usher, and her name figures in the Proprietors' Records. President Hoar died in 1675. The second Leonard was a grand-nephew of the President and great-grandson of Charles Hoare of Gloucester, England, the founder of the American families bearing the name. He was a captain and died in April, 1771, aged 87, in Brimfield, where he left descendants. His quitclaim to Obadiah Ward carries title to the thirty acres granted to him by the Proprietors January 26, 1714, and completes the chain of title.

The picture from Barber shows an iron fence surmounting the brick wall which sustained Nobility Hill. It also shows a row of sycamore trees extending over the hill,

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[1]Proprietors to Joshua Rice on right of Jonathan Hubbard (A.D. 1714), thirty acres on both sides of old country road bounded northerly by land laid out to Leonard Hoar. Also deed, Hubbard to Rice, Book 20, page 376, Middlesex Registry.

This up-town lot of Ephraim Curtis was sold by him to John Stearns, Book 18, page 419, Middlesex Registry. The "King's Arms Tavern" was built thereon, about opposite the present site of the Worcester County Institution for Savings.

which continued from Pleasant to Austin Street, and I think ran much farther south.

Opposite the hill in the picture is the residence of Charles Allen, who owned from Park Street to Allen Court.[1] This house still stands at the corner of the court, but transmogrified for business purposes. Horse-chestnut trees formerly adorned the Main Street front of this estate. Some will remember the row of sycamores which extended over Court Hill, and the elm trees which continued southerly up Main Street. A very few will remember the poplar trees which lined both sides of the roads through Mr. Salisbury's farm, extending out Salisbury Street to Park Avenue, northward [along Quigley road or Pratt Street, now Park Avenue] to Grove Street, and thence southward to Lincoln Square.

The Charles Allen estate has an interesting history.

At a meeting of the Proprietors on December 26, 1732, it was voted—

that in answer to the Petion of Dan$^{ll}$ Gookin Esq$^{r}$ the sd Proprietors do Grant to Said Dan Gookin Esqr his heirs and assignes a Convenient building place not to Exceed half an acre at or near the Little Knowle near the meeting house in Worcester where the Rev$^{d}$ mr Burr began to digg a Cellar Said building place to be Staked out at the descretion of a Com$^{tee}$ to be Chosen by Said Proprietors this Grant made upon Condition that Said Dan$^{l}$ Gookin Esq$^{r}$ build & Settle on the same.[2]

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[1]Mr. Allen's land originally ran still farther south and included a house on the south corner of the court, which was undoubtedly formerly the tavern kept by William Jones, where the two British officers sent by Governor Gage to spy out the land were hospitably entertained by a sympathizing landlord who knew their character, and evidently had told his next neighbor, the attorney-general, of their presence. [See Lincoln's History, pp. 105-7.]

[2]In 1733 or 4 Isaac Burr bought of Daniel Heywood and Daniel Ward ten acres, which they had bought in 1731 of Joshua Rice, one of the first Proprietors of the town.

The "little knowle" was undoubtedly opposite the present foot of Chatham Street, where the slope must have been very steep from west to east, and where Main Street was doubtless eight or ten feet higher than now.

It is evident that Sheriff Daniel Gookin, son of the Daniel Gookin who was one of the first Proprietors of the town, built and settled on this lot, for his administrator in 1744 conveyed it to Stephen Fessenden for £302, describing it as "a certain messuage of housing and land." In 1751 Fessenden's administrator conveyed to James Putnam for £105 "one messuage with about half an acre of land."

Mr. Putnam, whom Joseph Willard, in his address to the bar in October, 1829, pronounced as the best lawyer of North America, married Elizabeth Chandler, a sister of John Chandler, "the honest refugee," another representative of the "nobility." For some account of Mr. Putnam I must refer to the pages of Lincoln's History and Wall's Reminiscences. He was attorney-general of the province prior to the Revolution, and was banished with the Chandlers and Paines for his loyalty or "toryism." He had become the owner of some eighty acres lying east of Main Street and south of the Common, extending to Millbrook. This was confiscated and was sold by the States Committee in 1779 for £2101, in lawful money, "sollid gold," to Samuel Flagg, who is described in the deed as of Salem, although he was a native of Worcester. Mr. Flagg's house (the Gookin house) was destroyed by fire in January, 1786. There was no fire department at the time, and this fire led to the formation of the Worcester Fire Society, which is still in existence, and of which Mr. Flagg became a member. He apparently rebuilt the house, for in 1794 he sold for £2000 to Patrick Jaffrey of Boston with four and one-half acres of land. I do not find that Mr. Jaffrey ever lived in Worcester. He is described as of Milton in a deed which he gave to John Farrar in 1803. Mr. Farrar sold in 1808 to Samuel Chandler, who in the following

year conveyed to Daniel Clap, the register of deeds. Mr. Clap's executor sold to Charles Allen in 1827. Charles Allen was a lawyer of the highest ability and became in later life Chief Justice of the Superior Court of this Commonwealth. His paternal grandmother was sister of Samuel Adams, the early patriot, and he possessed the Adams traits of a love of liberty and a fearlessness of expression. He was a delegate to the National Whig Convention in 1848, when the "machine" (or the "cotton Whigs") had arranged to nominate the slaveholder, Zachary Taylor, for President and—to conciliate the increasing number at the North (the "conscience Whigs") who were restless over the aggressive policy of the South—to nominate Abbott Lawrence of Massachusetts for Vice-president. General Taylor received the nomination. Mr. Allen, in a speech of great power, pronounced the Whig party dissolved, "for its surrender to the slave power," saying:

"You have put one ounce too much upon the strong back of northern endurance. You have even presumed that the State which led on the first revolution for liberty, will now desert that cause for the miserable boon of the Vice-presidency. Sir, *Massachusetts spurns the bribe!*"

Two weeks later Mr. Allen addressed a public meeting at the City Hall in vindication of his course, and was heartily endorsed by his hearers. His fellow delegate, Henry Wilson, also made a brief address, and one week later at a state convention held here, the action of these two men was endorsed and the "Free-soil party" was organized.

A great effort was made by the Whigs to stop the secession from their party, and at Worcester this effort was especially made. Three days after the first Free-soil meeting a Taylor ratification meeting was held and was addressed by Gen. Leslie Combs of Kentucky. On September 12th, "Abraham Lincoln of Illinois," and on November 6th Daniel Webster addressed similar meetings, Mr. Webster speaking for three hours.

The late John D. Washburn said of Mr. Allen[1] that in pure intellectual power no one who has ever lived in this community was his equal, adding to this the statement of "a life-long political opponent" of his subject, that "to Charles Allen, above all others, does a race owe its present immunity from servitude."

How striking is the fact that the man who, by proclamation, gave freedom to the slaves should, only fourteen years previous, have opposed the movement which resulted in giving him the power! How and when would slavery have been abolished if Van Buren and Adams, the Free-soil candidates, had defeated Taylor and Fillmore in 1848?

Interesting remarks followed the reading and also the talk by Mr. Chase, the speakers being Nathaniel Paine, Esq., A. C. Munroe, Henry M. Wheeler and Gen. A. B. R. Sprague. The latter referred to the robbery that occurred many years ago at the house of Ethan Allen, whose name

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[1] "Worcester Fire Society Reminiscences," 1887. This and other numbers of the Reminiscences, which may be found in the libraries of the city, contain notices of several gentlemen named in this paper, including Messrs. Paine, Davis, Willard, Barton, Dixie, Kinnicutt, Dowley, Rice, Thomas, Corbett and Farrar.

Of special interest is the paper on CHARLES ALLEN of Worcester, by George F. Hoar, read before the American Antiquarian Society October 30, 1901. The reader is also referred to the work of Henry Wilson, entitled "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America." See also Wall's "Reminiscences of Worcester," pp. 285, 347.

For a notice of John M. Earle see "Ralph Earle and his Descendants," Worcester, 1888, pp. 205-8; for Anthony Chase and his family see same work, pp. 215-220.

On page 454 of the same will be found a very interesting letter from Thomas Earle, brother of John M. Earle, written May 30, 1840, accepting the nomination for Vice-president tendered him by the "Liberty party," with James G. Birney as candidate for President. This letter, written "with malice towards none, with charity for all," defines clearly the position of those who, like the writer, were guided by conscience in their political action.

had been mentioned. He stated that one of the robbers was captured by Mr. Allen and subsequently convicted and sent to prison to serve a sentence of several years. While the General was in the army, a soldier under his command came to him and confessed to being one of the robbers, saying he had been pardoned on condition that he enlist in the service of his country, which he did and that he was endeavoring to do his duty as a soldier and to live an exemplary life.

## ABSTRACTS OF EARLY WORCESTER LAND TITLES, FROM THE RECORDS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

(*Continued from page 168.*)

Thomas Gleason, of Shrewsbury, husbandman, sold to Simon Gates of Marlborough, yeoman, March 7, 1721-2, for forty-five pounds, "All the Draughts and Division Lands whatsoever belonging or in any wise appertaining to a Certain house lott in Worcester in the county aforesaid in the Possession of James Miller of Worcester which Isaac Miller purchased of Benjamin Barron of Concord it being a Thirty acre Lott bounded Northerly on another Lott of Isaac Millers & James Knapp Easterly upon the Committees Land and Thomas Haggets Southerly upon Benj$^{a}$ Flagg Westerly upon Said Millers other Lott **To have and to hold** all the Draughts or Divisions of Land whatsoever or in any wise appertaining to s$^{d}$ Lott bounded as aforesaid Viz$^{t}$ in y$^{e}$ Tract of Land commonly called the North Six mile in Worcester aforesaid with all the Rights Priviledges Commodities Conveniences and appurtenances appertaining to the premises above granted Excepting and always reserving thereout all that part that is now Setling being the Southerly part or half of Said Worcester."

Deed witnessed by Moses Rice and Daniel How, acknowledged before Thomas How, justice of the peace, March 13, 1723, and recorded at Cambridge, April 5, 1725, in Book 25, p. 36.

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Moses Leonard, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Thomas Palmer, Esq., Cornelius Waldo, of Boston, Merchant, and John Oulton, of Marblehead, Merchant, Jan. 18, 1722-3, for thirty seven pounds, "a Certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesd being

part of a Second Division of land laid out to the heirs of Dickory Sargeant containing Eighty three acres and a half more or less which S$^{d}$ Leonard bought of Daniel Shattuck as of Deed appears and is butted and bounded Southerly by land laid out to the heirs of Cap$^{t}$ Henchman Westerly by land in possession of Peter King alias Rice, Northerly by the other part of the S$^{d}$ Division of land laid out to the heirs of Dickory Sargeant Easterly by land laid out to the S$^{d}$ Palmer Oulton & Waldo Together with all and Singular the Timber trees woods underwoods fences profits priviledges Rights Comodities Hereditam$^{ts}$" &c. thereto appertaining.

Hannah, wife of Moses Leonard, relinquishes her right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark H and seal.

Deed witnessed by James How and Robert Peebels; acknowledged at Worcester, March 13, 1722-3, before Thomas How, justice of the Peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 9, 1723, in Book 22, p. 223.

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Moses Lenard, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Benjamin Townsend, of Brookfield, Inholder, July 15, 1729, for Eight hundred and fifty pounds, "A Tract of Land containing one hundred and Eighty acres be the Same more or less as it is bounded Situate in Worcester with Houses and Barn and Pew in the Meeting-House the Land being bounded as followeth begining at the Long Pond runing Wly 111 Rod to a white oak markt then runing S:ly 27 Rod to a White Oak marked then N:W:ly 38 Rod to a White Oak markt then runing S:W:ly to a White Oak 35 Rod then S:ly 25 Rod to a heap of Stones and S:W:ly 76 Rod to a heap of Stones then E:ly 94 Rod to a white oak markt then S:ly 72 Rod to a heap of Stones then E:ly 114 [Rods] to a black oak tree markt by the Pond then No:ly by the Pond 175 Rod to the first

Bounds Mentioned or however otherways bounded or reputed to be bounded with whatsoever is standing growing or lying thereon."

Hannah Lenard, wife of Moses, renounces right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark H.

Deed witnessed by Joseph Bennett, James Macklelan and Joshua Dowsling; acknowledged at Brookfield, July 21, 1729, before Joseph Jennings, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 3, 1729, in Book 30, p. 5.

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Moses Lenard, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Joseph Herrington, of Weston, yeoman, and Daniel Ward of Worcester, Husbandman, June 22, 1726, for seventy pounds, "a Three Ten acre Right in the North Part of Worcester forty five acres of Land already laid out and also all after Divisions of Land and Meadow to be laid out and drawn in Said north Part by virtue of a three ten acre House Lott in the South Part of Worcester originally granted unto Elisha Rice the Said forty five acres of Land that is already laid out lyeth on the Westerly Side of Pine Hill and is bounded every way by common Land in Said North Part All the abovesaid Land laid out or to be laid out belongeth to the abovesaid Three Ten acre House Lott in the South Part."

Deed witnessed by James Knap, John Stearnes and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged at Worcester, June 18, 1728, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1730, in Book 30, p. 372.

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Thomas Stearns, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Robert Lothrig, of Worcester, Husbandman, Nov. 3, 1726, for seventy pounds, "a certain Parcel or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Sixty two acres and a half be the Same

more or less and is butted and bounded Southerly by Land in Possession of Nath[l] Moore Westerly by Land in Possession of James Moore Northerly by Land now in the Possession of John Clark Easterly by the Land of Esq[r] Palmer and Company Said Sixty two acres and an half of Land was laid out and drawn by virtue of a five Ten acre house Lott now in the Possession of the above named Thomas Stearns being part of a Second Division."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Jenison, Robert Preble and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged Sept. 11, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 9, 1729, in Book 28, p. 447.

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Robert Peibles, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Robert Marble, of Marlborough, yeoman, March 12, 1728-9, for sixty-eight pounds, ten Shillings, " A Certain Tract or parcel of Land Scituate in Worcester aforesaid in the south half Part of Said Town Containing fifty acres be the Same More or less Bounded Southerly by the Land of Richard Temple Easterly Partly by the land of Said Temple and Partly by the Land of Jonathan Waldo Northerly by the Land of Col: Adam Winthrop westerly on the Dividing line between the North and South Parts of Worcester also Two ten acre Rights Throughout all the Common and undevided lands and Ceder Swamps now Remaining to be laid out or Drawn in the South part of Worcester by virtue of Two Tens of the origenal Right of mr George Danson Deceased Together with whatsoever is growing Standing or lying on the Said fifty acres of land Bounded as aforesaid or however otherwise Bounded or Reputed to be Bounded."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Wright and Benjamin Woods; acknowledged March 12, 1729, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 15, 1729, in Book 29, p. 236.

Gershom Rice of Worcester, sold to James Macclellan, of Worcester, Aug. 9, 1718, for forty-one pounds, "one Messuage or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in the Town of Worcester in the County and Province aforesd, Containing by Estimation Seventy five Acres be it more or be it less, butted and bounded partly west by land in possession of Capt Prentice East w$^{th}$ Land in y$^{e}$ possession of m$^{r}$ John Smith and Every way Else by Comon land and marked Trees as Signified in the Platt, a Country Road runing thrô sd Land of Six Rods wide."

Deed witnessed by Jonas Knap, Benjamin Flag and Elisabeth Flag, with her mark; acknowledged Sept. 17, 1718, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1718, in Book 19, p 328.

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Nathaniel Jones, of Worcester, sold to James Macclellan, of Worcester, April 23, 1719, for fifty-seven pounds, ten shillings, "one Tract of Land Situate lying and being in the Town of Worcester in y$^{e}$ County of Middl$^{x}$ Containing by Estimation Seventy five acres be It more or less, butted & bounded Southerly by the Town Line, East$^{r}$ly by y$^{e}$ Land of Gershom Rice & Comon Land, and northerly by undivided Land, as it is Signified by the platt."

Deed witnessed by Henry Lee, Elizabeth Rice, with her mark, and Benjamin Flag; acknowledged, May 6, 1719, before Thomas How, justice of the peace. and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 10, 1719, in Book 19, p. 406.

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David Shaw, late of Worcester, sold to James Macclellen, of Worcester, Dec. 30, 1720, for divers good causes and considerations, "One Messuage or Tract of Land Situate lying between the Town of Worcester and Oxford

Containing by Estimation one hundred & fifty acres, be it more or less, butted and bounded Northerly by Worcester Town line Easterly by Malakiah Holloways ffarm, and Every way Else by Country Lands as may more plainly appear by the platt. Also Three acres of medow in Worcester aforesd lying Westerly of the above bargained Tract of Land lying on both Sides of the French River originally granted to Nath[l] Jones, as may more plainly appear by y[e] Platt put upon file in the Town Book of Records for Worcester."

Condition: That if said Shaw should pay to said Macclellen, on or before Dec. 13, next ensuing, certain specified sums of money, this deed to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Deed witnessed by Nathaniel Jones, James Macclellen, Jr., and Benjamin Flag, Jr.; acknowledged before justice Menzies, at Leicester, Jan. 16, 1720-1, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1720-1, in Book 21, p. 248. Discharged May 22, 1722.

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Jonas Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to James Minott, Jr., of Concord, Gentleman, November 16, 1725, for a valuable sum of money, "A Certain Tract or Lott of Land Scituate Lying and being in the Northerly Half part of Worchester aforesd on a Hill Called and Known by the name of West Hill containing by Estemmation fourty five Acres be the Same more or be it Less and is Bounded as followeth Viz[t] Begining at a Red Oak Tree Standing on the Westerly Side of Said West Hill thence runing East Ten Degrees Northerly Two Rod to a Stake and Heap of Stones then turning the Angle And running Southerly a Cross the river one Hundred and Twenty Rod to a Stake and Stones then turning the Angle and running Westerly Sixty Two Rods to a Small Beach Tree marked and from Said Beach turning Northerly Cross Said River

one Hundred and Twenty Rod to the Red oak tree First mentioned or however bounded or reputed to be bounded and Set forth in the platt thereof reference thereunto being had as also all my Right Title and Interest of in and unto all Lands meadows Swamps woods &$^{ra}$ that Doth of Right belong or hereafter may arise or accrue to me in the Northerly half part of the Township of Worchester by virtue of a Three Ten Acre Lott formerly granted to Isaac George in the Township of Worchester aforesaid."

Deed witnessed by David Hayns, Joseph Hubburd, and John Hubburd; acknowledged Dec. 15, 1725, before James Minott, justice, and recorded at Cambridge, May 16, 1726, in Book 25, p. 433.

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Isaac Meller, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Nathaniel Hapgood of Stow, yeoman, Feb. 6, 1719-20, for seventy pounds, "my whole Right Title and Jnterest in a Certain tract of Land Six miles Square lying in the Township of Worcester aforesaid and is Situate in the Norwesterly part of Said Town and my abovesaid Right is a thirty acre Town Right in all the abovesaid Six miles Square with all the divisions & grants of the Same which ever hath or shall be made or granted within the S$^{d}$ Tract of Land be the Same more or less as it is above mentioned."

Deed signed by Isaac Meller, with his mark and seal, in presence of Jonathan Foster and Zachariah Maynard; acknowledged July 5, 1720, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 19, 1727, in Book 27, p. 125.

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Stephen Minot, of Boston, Merchant, sold to William Gray, of Worcester, Husbandman, Aug. 13, 1728, for four

hundred pounds, "A Farm and Housing thereon Situate lying on the Country Road in Said Worcester by Estimation One hundred acres be it more or less with the Rights now in common belonging to Said Farm in the South half bounded Southerly upon the Country Road and the Lands of Thomas Hagget Westerly & Northerly upon the Counties [?] Land or Highway Easterly upon the Lands of Pan and Curtis."

Mercy, wife of Stephen Minot, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by John Minot, Stephen Minot 3d and Hugh Kelso; acknowledged at Boston, Dec. 15, 1729, before Stephen Minot, Jr., justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1729, in Book 30, p. 99.

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Richard Ward, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Stephen Minot, of Boston, Merchant, Jan. 15, 1730, for one hundred pounds, "All that his certain House and Land Situate lying and being in the Town of Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation one hundred Acres be the Same more or less lying on the Southerly Side of the Country Road and butted and bounded as followeth vizt Northerly on Land of Thomas Hagget Southwesterly upon Land of Mathew Gray Southeasterly on Land of John Smith and Northwesterly on Land of John Curtis or however otherwise butted and bounded or reputed to be butted and bounded Together with the free Use Liberty and Priviledge of a Road or Highway runing from the main Country Road through the Land of the Said Hagget to the Premises before granted together also with the Barn outhouses Fences Trees Timber Wood and Underwood on the Said Land Standing lying or growing," &c.

Condition of this Mortgage Deed: That if said Richard Ward should pay said Stephen Minot one hundred pounds on or before Jan. 15, 1731, then this deed to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Lydia Ward, wife of Richard, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Rolfe and Michael Nolen; acknowledged at Boston, Jan. 15, 1730, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded Jan. 21, 1730, at Cambridge, in Book 30, p. 279.

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Jonathan Marble, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Eleazar How, of Marlborough, Feb. 11, 1720-1, for twenty-one pounds, "One Tract of Land Situate lying & being in Worcester in y^e^ county of Middles^x^ containing by Estimation Fifty Seven Acres be it more or less Said 57 Acres of Land being part of the Third Division of Land laid out to and drawn by Vertue of the House-Lott now in Possession of the abovesaid Jonathan Marble Said Tract of Land Batted and bounded Southerly by the Third Division of land laid out to Benj^a^ Flegg Easterly by the Second Division of Land laid out for the Heirs of Digory Sargeant Every way Else by Undivided Land."

Deed witnessed by Jonathan Moore, James Knapp and Jotham Rice; acknowledged Dec. 7, 1721, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1721-2, in Book 21, p. 486.

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Gershom Rice, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Eleazar How and Caleb Rice, of Marlborough, April 12, 1721, for a valuable sum of money, "A Certain Right of Land within the Township of Worcester aforesd in that part of the township called or known by the Name of Six mile Square at the Northerly part of S^d^ township viz^t^ Three Ten acre Rights as they lye in common as well as all Allotments Divisions or Allowances in the Said North part of the Said Township when It shall or may be divided is intended in this Alienation which 3 Ten acre Lotts from which the aforesd Rights are derived were formerly

Lotts of Eneas Salters but by reason of One alienation after another are now in the possession of the aforesd Gershom Rice."

Deed signed by Gershom Rice and his wife Elizabeth, in presence of Joseph Stratten and Sarah Stratten, with a mark; acknowledged April 27, 1721, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1721-2, in Book 21, p. 487.

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James Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, and Sarah, his wife, sold to Jonathan Moore, of Sudbury, Jan. 2, 1717, for a valuable sum of money, "a Certain Tract of land Consisting of four Ten acre Lotts and is Bounded on the west with land formerly Granted to Mathew Tomline and East north and South with Lands undivided together with all Rights Priviledges and After Divisions of Land Medow Swamps or whatsoever Else may arise or be Proportioned by the same also Six acres of upland and Swamp adjoyning to the above said four Lotts Morerover three acres and halfe of Medow being Part of His Proportion of Medow Belonging to his Planting Lotts with an addition Further of Ten Rods in Length at The west End of the Medow and Three Rods in Bredth Round about his Medow for Egress & Regress to it all which abovesaid Bargained Premises the Said James Rice formerly Bought of Isaac Bull as by Deed may more fully appear."

Deed signed by James Rice, and Sarah, his wife with her mark and seal, in presence of Nathaniel Moore, Joseph Comins, with his mark, 2, and Jonas Rice; acknowledged at Worcester, April 13, 1722, before Francis Fullam, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Dec. 5, 1729, in Book 29, p. 319. [Apparently this land was in Worcester.]

Thomas Parker, of Worcester, Shop Joiner, sold to Elijah Cook, of Needham, Feb. 2, 1726-7, for seventy-five pounds, "Two certain Tracts or parcels of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid the one parcel containing by Estimation ninety three Acres be the Same more or less and is bounded Southerly by land in possession of James Rice easterly in part by Common land and in part by French River northerly by land now in possession of the Said Parker westerly in part by land now in the possession of Simon Gates and in part by the land of John Dunkin the other parcel containing by Estimation Six Acres & one hundred & twenty Rods of Swamp land be the Same more or less and is bounded Southerly by land laid out to the heirs of m$^{r}$ Henchman Dec'd westerly by Common land Said Six acres & one hundred and twenty Rod lyeth on both Sides of South brook on the westerly Side of French River."

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged, Sept. 11, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 6, 1728, in Book 27 p. 485.

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Robert Peibles, of Worcester, Blacksmith, sold to Simon Gates, of Stow, Sept. 27, 1727, for two hundred pounds, "one Messuage or Tract of land Situate lying And being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Ninety Seven Acres be the same more or less with a highway through the Same and is butted and bounded Southerly and westerly by the land of Benj$^{a}$ Flagg northerly by land in Possession of Palmer Gouldin Easterly by the land of Jon$^{a}$ More as is more fully Signified in the Platt of said Land Recorded in Worcester Book of Records and also three Acres of Meadow Original laid out & Drawn by Virtue of said land and lyeth in the Meadow Known by the name of pine Meadow and is bounded

Easterly by the Meadow laid out Isaac Wheeler northerly by upland westerly by Meadow laid out to the heirs of James Butler and also the one Moiety or half part of all the Common and undivided land in the South half part of Worcester that is due to or to be Drawn by Virtue of a Sixty Acre house Lott now in possession of Benjamin Flagg Jun$^{r}$ Originally granted to Thomas Brown late of Cambridge Dec'd."

Deed witnessed by Robert Gray and Benjamin Flagg, Jr.; acknowledged March 9, 1727, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 25, 1728, in Book 27, p. 341.

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Robert Peibles, of Worcester, Blacksmith, sold to James Mackilwean, of Worcester, Trader, July 8, 1727, for Eighteen pounds, "Six Ten acre Right Throughout all the Comons and undivided Land and Ceder Swamp now remaining to be laid out or Drawn in the South part of Worcester by virtue of Six Ten's of the original Right of m$^{r}$ George Danson Deceased."

Deed witnessed by John Gray, with his mark, *a*, and Benjamin Flagg, Jr.; acknowledged Sept. 11, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 12, 1730, in Book 31, p. 172.

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James Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Richard Barron [*Barrns* in deed] of Marlborough, husbandman, July 10, 1725, for eighty two pounds, "A Certain Messuage or Tract of land Situate Lying and Being in Worcester abovesaid Containing by Estimation Seventy Five Acres with allowence Said Tract of Land Being formerly Layd Out To Benj$^{m}$ Flagg ju$^{n}$ On the Right of Thomas Brown deceased as appears by the Platt and Return their-

of Reference thereto Being Had and Lyes westerly of a Pond Called North Pond and is Bounded Esterly By Land laid out to Martha Sergeant Southerly Partly By Land laid Out To the heirs of Cap$^{t}$ Henchman and partly by land laid Out to the Heirs of M$^{r}$ Goulding and partly by Common Land, Northerly by Common land or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded and Set forth in the Platt with three ten Acre Rights to Common and Undevided land within the South halfe Part of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by Daniel Stewart and Hannah Stewart, signing with her mark, and Persis Stewart, signing with her mark; acknowledged Jan. 5, 1725-6, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 21, 1727, in Book 25, p. 622.

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James Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to his Brother, Gershom Rice, of Worcester, April 16, 1729, for Seven hundred and Eighty pounds, "one hundred and Sixteen acres of Land All Scituate Lying and Being in the Southerly Part of the Town of Worcester aforesaid in the County and Province Before mentioned in New England forty acres Thereof Is in one Intire Peice with a Dwelling House and Barn Thereon and is where I the said James Rice Do now Dwell and is Bounded as followeth Northerly By a high way and Easterly by a high way and Southerly By my Son James Rice his Land and westerly by the Land of Jonas Rice and Six acres thereof is Medow Scituate Lying in a medow called Broad medow Bounded Northerly By the Medow of Josiah Rice and Easterly by the medow of Benjamin Flagg Sen$^{r}$ and Southerly by the medow of Nath$^{l}$ moor and westerly by y$^{e}$ Land of Thomas Rice and Seventy acres thereof is Partly medow and partly upland and is Bounded Southeasterly By the Land of Tiras Rice and Easterly by the Highway and westerly

by the Land now in Possession of Zaphaniah Rice and by the Land of John Hubbard from thence Runing to the Mill Brook and Every other way the Said Land is Bounded by the Said James Rices own Land."

Deed witnessed by Josiah Newton, Charles Rice and Edward Barker; acknowledged Apr. 18, 1729, before Samuel Sewall, Jun$^{r}$, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 20, 1729, in Book 29, p. 440.

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Simon Stone, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Joseph Bennitt, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, June 25, 1728, for five hundred pounds, "one Certain Tract or Parcel of Land Scituate Lying and Being in Worcester in the County of midd$^{x}$ Containing by Estimation one hundred and Twenty three acres Be the Same more or Less Butted and Bounded Southerly By Land formerly in the Possession of James Rice now in the Possession of Tyrus Rice Eastern in Part by land in the Possession of Gershom Rice in Part by the Land of Jacob Holmes and Northerly by a Town High way or Common Land westerly by a Certain Peice of Land sold by m$^{r}$ James Rice to m$^{r}$ John Hubbard and the Line to Run it in Part as the ffence now Stands unto mill Brook and then Bounded by mill Brook unto the Land of Tyrus Rice first abovementioned Together with a Dwelling House a Grist mill and a Saw mill thereon Standing and unto the Same Belonging."

Deed signed by Simon Stone with his mark S and seal in presence of Jonas Rice, Benj$^{a}$ and Flagg; acknowledged May 12, 1729, before Joseph Wilder, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Aug. 26, 1729, in Book 29, p. 354.

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James Rice, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Simon Stone, of Shrewsbury, Jan. 4, 1728-9, for three hundred and

thirty-three pounds, "a Certain messuage or Tract of Land Lying Scituate and Being in Worcester afore said Containing by Estimation Sixty acres be the Same more or be it Less and is Bounded westerly By the Town way Leading from the meeting House to Cap$^{t}$ Nathaniel Jones mill Southerly and Easterly Partly by land of Tiras Rice and Partly by land of Gershom Rice and So Runing By land of Jacob Holmse untill it Comes to the way Leading from the meeting house to the House of Palmer Goulding then Turning and Runing westerly Partly by y$^{e}$ Said way and Partly by Land of Daniel ward Till it Comes to the way first abovementioned Together with a Dwelling House a Grist mill and a Saw mill Standing thereon."

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice and Joseph Bennett; acknowledged Feb. 12, 1728-9, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Aug. 22, 1729, in Book 29, p. 355.

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Nathaniel Jones, "of Falmouth in the County of York & province of the massachusetts Bay in New England Yeoman," sold to Jonathan Gates of Cambridge, yeoman, Oct. 13, 1730, for ninety pounds, "all that Certain Tract or parcel of Land Scituate Lying and Being in Worcester in the County of Middlesex aforesaid on the West Side of Half way River and on the South Side of the Country Road and Contains by Estimation ninety acres more or Less and is Bounded Northerly by the Country Road and Southerly by Land of m$^{r}$ Parker and m$^{r}$ Gates makeing a Nook or Notch on that Side and Easterly in Part by Land of m$^{r}$ Beard and Partly by Land of m$^{r}$ Parker and westerly by Land of m$^{r}$ Denny."

Deed witnessed by Nathaniel Austin and Joseph Marion; acknowledged at Boston, Oct. 16, 1730, before John Balantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Oct. 27, 1730, in Book 31, p. 345.

James Rice, of Worcester, Yeoman, deeded to his son, Tyrus Rice, of Worcester, Housewright, July 1, 1726, in consideration of the love, good will and affection which he bore him, "All Such Right Estate Title Interest and Demand whatsoever as he the Said James Rice hath or ought to Have by any Lawful ways or means whatsoever of in and to a Certain Tract of Land Scituate Lying and Being In Worcester aforesaid Being part of a Second Division Laid out in Worcester to the Said James Rice Containing by Estimation fifty Two acres be the Same more or Less and is Butted and Bounded Southerly in part by Land Laid out to Aaron Adams and in part by Land Laid out to M$^{r}$ Jonas Rice Easterly by part of Said Second Division northerly in part by Land Laid out to Gershom Rice and in part by the other part of Second Division Land laid out to the Said James Rice Westerly by mill brook First angle Begins at the N. W. Corner of Aaron Adams House Lot thence Runing E 9 Degrees South to the N. E. Corner of Said House Lott Second Angle Runing Southerly to the Land of m$^{r}$ Jonas Rice being a white oak Third angle Turning and Runs E: 2 Degrees north forty two Rod to a Stake and Stones being Twelve Rod westerly from the Corner of the Second Division Fourth angle Runing north 2 Degrees W. fifty four Rod to Stones being Twelve Rod Westerly from the other Corner of Said Second Division fifth angle Runing by the Land of m$^{r}$ Gershom Rice Thirty five Rods to Stones Sixth angle Runing N. 20 D$^{s}$ E five Rod to Stones Seventh angle Runs w. 9 Degrees north forty Six Rod to a white oak marked Eighth angle Runs S 9 D$^{s}$ W. Eight Rods to Stones ninth angle west nine Deg$^{rs}$ north by marked Trees to mill Brook the Tenth Angle Runs by the Said mill Brook to Aaron Adams Corner first abovementioned the abovesaid fifty acres of Land hath a Highway four Rods Laid Thrô the Same."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Willard and Gershom Rice;

acknowledged Sept. 12, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 19, 1730, in Book 31, p. 354.

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Ephraim Roper, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to James Campbell and Robert Hannah, of Scituate, in the County of Suffolk, Laborers, July 2, 1728, for eighty pounds, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid Containing by Estimation Seventy five acres be the Same more or less Said Seventy five acres was laid out as a Third Division to Aaron Adams lying at the South end of a hill called Tatnick hill bounded Westerly by the Town Line Southerly and Easterly by Land in Possession of Col° Browne Northerly by the Land of Nath[l] More."

Deed witnessed by John Gray, signing with his mark, and Benjamin Flegg; acknowledged July 20, 1728, at Worcester, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 19, 1728, in Book 28, p. 4.

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Jonas Rice, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Ephraim Roper, of Sudbury, Husbandman, April 20, 1721, for one hundred and thirty pounds, "a certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid containing one hundred and fifty acres lying on a Hill commonly called and known by the Name of Tatnuck Hill and is bounded as followeth viz beginning at a heap of Stones on the Easterly Side of the Hill from thence running Westerly to heap of Stones on a Small Hill thence turning and running Southerly to a black oak Tree marked near a Small Run of Water thence turning and running Easterly over Said Hill to a Heap of Stones on the Easterly Side of the Hill then turning Northerly to the Heap of Stones first above mentioned having the Land of Ste-

phen Minot on the North Common Land on the West Land of Nathaniel Moore on the South and the Widow Ward on the East or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded and Set forth in the Plat thereof and Return of the Same."

Mary Rice, wife of Jonas, relinquishes Right of Dowry.

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, Daniel Heywood and Nathan Heywood; acknowledged Oct. 4, 1722, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Dec. 25, 1730, in Book 32, p. 48.

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Æneas Salter, of Boston, Shopkeeper, gave a Mortgage Deed to Giles Dyer, of Boston, Merchant, April 3, 1718, in Consideration of the fact that Dyer had become bound with him for the payment of a considerable Sum of money to Samuel Phillips, of Boston, merchant, of "A Certain parcell of Shop goods and Household goods, and all that my one full quarter part of a full Share of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester within the County of Middlesex (all which goods and Land are valued at the Sum of Two hundred and Sixty pounds)."

Dorcas, wife of Æneas Salter relinquishes her right of Dowery.

"Signed Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us (and at the Same time Delivery made of a Castor Hatt in behalfe of all the other premises before granted) Anne Brmsdeail, [?] Elisabeth Gill."

Deed acknowledged at Boston, April 3, 1718, before Timothy Clarke, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 24, 1719, in Book 19, p. 450.

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Samuel Salter, of Boston, Pavior, eldest son of Æneas Salter, late of Boston, deceased, deeded to "Mary Salter, Relict Widow & Administratrix to y^e^ Estate of Thomas

Salter late of Boston Shopkeeper Deceased Æneas Salter Jun$^{r}$ & W$^{m}$ Salter all of Boston aforesd Shopkeepers," May 9, 1720, for Sixty-six pounds, "All that my full part & portion in a Thirty acre Homelott Together with all Lands woods underwoods Trees Stones Rivers Ponds profits Members priviledges & appur$^{ces}$ thereto belonging, which Land being the Estate of Æneas Salter late of Boston aforesd Deceased, and lyeth in y$^{e}$ Town Ship of Worcester in the County of Middlesex within the Province abovesd who died seized y$^{r}$ of in ffee Simple, The Grant of which Lott was Renewed by the Hono$^{rd}$ Committee to the heirs of Æneas Salter aforesd, the first day of ffebr$^{ry}$ 1714 being Two full Sixth parts of the aforesd Thirty acre home Lott and appurtenances that Do or may belong thereto by any after Divisions to be laid out to y$^{e}$ Said Home Lott." "Condition, That if through the Default or Delinquency of the Sd Mary Salter Æneas Salter, Jun$^{r}$ & W$^{m}$ Salter or either of them their heirs or assigns in not Complying and full filling the Terms upon which the Honoured Committee Did Renew the Grant of Said Land and premisses to the heirs of Æneas Salter aforesd Deceased, and by which the Said Land shall become fforfeit, and Revert to the Sd Comittee or proprietors of the Town Ship of Worcester, That then y$^{e}$ aforesaid Samuel Salter Shall not any Way be liable to make any allowance Restitution or Satisfaction for the Same, To S$^{d}$ Mary Salter Æneas Salter Jun$^{r}$ & W$^{m}$ Salter their heirs or assigns."

Deed witnessed by William Cunningham and Sarah Smith; acknowledged at Boston, May 10, 1720, before Anthony Stoddard, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 11, 1720, in Book 21, p. 120.

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Col. Giles Dyer, of Boston, Merchant, sold to Daniel Powning, Æneas Salter, Jr., and William Salter, all of

Boston, Shopkeepers, July 17, 1721, for Twenty-five pounds, "All that my full Right & part in a thirty acre homelot together with all Outlands woods underwoods trees Stones Rivers ponds profits Members priviledges & appurces thereto belonging or in any wise appurtaining which land belonged to Æneas Salter of Boston Shopkeeper (& lyeth in the township of Worcester in the county of middlesex within the province abovesd) who Sold the same to me the S$^{d}$ Giles Dyer as by his Deed on Record bearing Date the third day of April 1718/ being my full Right & whole Interest in the aforesd thirty acre Homelot & appurces that do or may belong thereto by any after Divisions to be laid out to the aforesd homelot."

Mary, wife of Giles Dyer, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by Ames Angier and Sarah Wane, with her mark; acknowledged at Boston, July 26, 1721, before Anthony Stoddard, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 4, 1721, in Book 21, p. 426.

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Jeames Knap, of Worcester, Potter, sold to Isaac Sanger, of Watertown, April 3, 1721, for Eighty pounds, "a Certain peice or parcel of Land Scituate Lying & being within the Bounds & Limitts of the township of Worcester above Said and is partly upland & partly Swamp Land & partly medow Land Containing Ninety acres with an allowance of five acres & an half for a high way of four Rodds wide through Said Land and allowance of three acres for Swag of Chaine and is Butted and bounded Easterly by the Land of Sd: James Knap Westerly & Northwesterly by North pond brook and the Land of mr Lee: Southerly by the Land of mr miller and mr Olton North Easterly by the Land of Jona$^{n}$ Waldo: or however otherwise bounded or Reputed to be bounded:"

Mary, wife of James Knap, surrenders her right of Dower.

Deed witnessed by John Cooledge, David Sanger, Benjamin Flagg, and Peter King; acknowledged Apr. 5, 1721, before Jonas Bond, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 26, 1725, in Book 25, p. 80.

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Caleb Lyman, of Boston, Shopkeeper, sold to James Rice, of Worcester, Housewright, Apr. 29, 1727, for two hundred and ten pounds, "a certain Lott or home Lott of Land so called Situate lying and being in the Town ship of Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Sixty Acres be the Same more or less butted and bounded northerly Easterly and westerly by Highways and Southerly by the Land of Jonas Rice Also another Tract or parcel of Land lying within The Township of Worcester aforesaid in the medow butted and bounded westerly upon Worcester Town up land Southerly by the Land of Nathaniel moore northerly by the Land of Gershaim Rice and Easterly upon the divisional Line containing Six Acres be the Same more or less and all Rights Divisions and after Divisions of Land within the said Town of Worcester that does of Right belong or that Shall hereafter be Sett off to the Said Lotts of Land or that the Same Shall draw," &c.

Susanna, wife of Caleb Lyman, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by Caleb Lyman, Jr., and Samuel Tyley; acknowledged Apr. 29, 1727, at Boston, before John Ballantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 29, 1727, in Book 26, page 368.

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Thomas Stearns, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to George Munroe, of Lexington, yeoman, May 5, 1727, for seven pounds, "a certain Three Ten Acre Right in the Township of Worcester to be laid out upon the Original Right of Jonathan Marble with all the Rights Divisions

and after Divisions Priviledges and Appurtenances to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining in the South half part."

Deed witnessed by Daniel Gookin and Isaac Watson; acknowledged at Cambridge, May 5, 1727, before Jonathan Remington, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 5, 1727, in Book 26, p. 372.

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Samuel Graves, of Sudbury, Blacksmith, sold to James Rice, of Worcester, Husbandman, July 1, 1725, for Sixty-five pounds, "One Messuage or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester in the County and Province aforesaid Containing by Estimation Seventy five Acres with allowance laid out to Benj$^{a}$ Flegg upon the Right of Thomas Browne deced: as appears by a Platt: lying Westerly of a Pond Called North Pond with a Dwelling house Standing on the Same and is Butted and Bounded as followeth Bound Easterly by Land laid out to Martha Sargant Southerly partly by Lands laid out to the Heirs of Cap$^{t}$ Henchman and partly by land laid out to the Heirs of m$^{r}$ Golding Bounded Westerly by lands laid out to the Heirs of m$^{r}$ Golding in part Common Bounded Northerly by Common Land or howsoever other ways bounded as appears by Worcester Proprietors Book of Records with three ten acre Rights to Common and undivided Lands within the South half part of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by Ephraim Curtis, Mary Curtis and Ephraim Curtis, Jr.; acknowledged July 1, 1725, before Hopestill Browne, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 14, 1727, in Book 25, p. 671.

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John Smith, of Boston, Merchant, sold to Col. Nathaniel Byfeild, of Boston, Esq., December 29, 1729, for nine hun-

dred pounds, "all that his the said John Smiths Certain Tract or Parcel of Land Scituate Lying and Being in Worcester in the County of Middlesex on Both Sides of half way River So Called which land as it Lyeth Together Contains By Estimation Eight Hundred ninety acres be the same More or Less and was Laid out and Granted upon the Right of Major Daniel Gookin Deceased as may appear by the Town Book of Worcester as well as a Platt Taken thereof all which Land hereby Granted the said John Smith Bought of the Heirs of the said Daniel Gookin Together with all and Singular the Trees woods Under woods ways waters Profits Priviledges and appurtenances To the said Granted Land Belonging and all the Houseing Ediffices and Buildings Standing upon the said Land and the Revertion Remainders Thereof."

No encumbrances upon the land except one Deed of Mortgage made of the said land, to Samuel Browne of Salem, Esq., as a security for the payment of the sum of Six hundred pounds with interest.

Martha, wife of John Smith, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by John Phillips and Hopestill Forster; acknowledged at Boston, Dec. 29, 1729, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Jan. 1, 1729, in Book 29, p. 327.

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Thomas How, Esq., of Marlborough, sold to Jonathan Gates, of Cambridge, Yeoman, March 5, 1729-30, for one hundred and thirty pounds "a certain Tract of Land Situate in Worcester in the County and Province aforesaid containing Eighty acres be the Same more or less bounded as followeth viz beginning at an old Cellar at the northwest Corner then runing Southeasterly on Worcester Town Line till it comes to a Walnut Tree marked thence turning and runing Southwesterly till it comes to a heap of Stones being a Corner mark then turning

and runing Northwesterly bounding on the Land of John Ballantine till it comes equal in Length with the first Line thence turning and runing a Strait Line til it comes to the Cellar first mentioned being a Paralel Line with the Second Line mentioned."

Deed witnessed by Simon Gates and Benjamin Woods; acknowledged March 19, 1729-30, before Benjamin Woods, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 27, 1730, in Book 29, p. 464.

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John Smith, of Boston, Merchant, sold to George Shore, of Boston, Tailor, Dec. 22, 1729, for Six hundred and fifty pounds, "Three Sixty acre Home lotts in the North part of Worcester in the County of Middlesex and Province aforesaid as the Same are laid out with all the Rights after Rights Comons Sub and after Divisions of Land thereunto belonging or that the Same Shall draw in the Said North half part of Worcester be the Same more or less Said Lotts being laid out on the Right of Major Daniel Gookin which Lotts Lands and Premisses I lately purchased of the Heirs of the Said Gookin as by their Several Deeds on Record will appear the Said Home Lotts are numbered and described as in the annexed Plan viz$^{t}$ number fifteen number fortynine and number Sixty two reference thereto being had may appear."

Martha, wife of John Smith, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by John Jeffries and John Banks; acknowledged at Boston, Dec. 22, 1729, before Samuel Sewall, Jr., justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 13, 1730, in Book 29, p. 465.

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John Smith, of Boston, Merchant, sold to Jonathan Fisk, of Sudbury, Husbandman, Oct. 27, 1730, for Seventy-five pounds, "Seventy five acres of Land more or less

lying and being in the Northerly Part of Worcester Township in the County of Middlesex and Province aforesaid being the Home Lot of Land Surveyed and laid out to the Right of Thomas Prentice bounded and butted as follows viz Northeasterly by Land of the Said John Smith Southeasterly by Land laid out to Moses Learned and Southwesterly and Northwesterly by then Comon Land," &c.,

Deed witnessed by Moses Maynard and Samuel Tyley, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston, Oct. 27, 1730, before Samuel Sewall, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 21, 1731, in Book 30, p. 509.

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Peter King, alias Rice, of Sudbury, Husbandman, sold to Ezra Graves, of Sudbury, Yeoman, Sept. 19, 1729, for twenty pounds and other good Causes and Considerations, "one Messuage or Tract of Land Scituate Lying and Being in Worcester in The County and Province abovesaid Containing by Estimation forty acres be The Same More or Less and is Butted and Bounded as followeth Bounded Southerly by land Laid out To James Knap & Isaac Miller Bounded Westwardly by Land Laid Laid out To Judge Palmer Esq$^{r}$ and Henry Lee and The North Pond Northerly by Land Laid out To Jonathan Waldo and Easterly by Land Laid out To m$^{r}$ Jonathan Waldo and James Knap."

Deed witnessed by Peter Bent, and John Woodward, Jr.; acknowledged at Sudbury, Sept. 19, 1729, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 3, 1729, in Book 29, p. 263.

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John Bowker, of Sudbury, Housewright, gave a mortgage deed to Thomas Palmer, Esq., John Oulton and Cornelius Waldo, merchants, all of Boston, Feb. 27, 1719,

for one hundred and forty-two pounds, "A Certain piece or parcel of medow lying & being in Sudbury aforesaid * * * * in proportion to their Interest of and in Wings ffarm commonly So Called Situate in Worcester aforesd. * * * * Whereas the sd John Bowker hath already Erected a fframe for an House upon the ffarm of the sd Palmer Oulton & Waldo Situate in Worcester aforesd Comonly Called Cap$^{t}$ Wings ffarm of about forty five foot in length & Twenty foot in breadth & partly Inclosed the Sd House One of the lower Rooms being or to be Twenty foot Square The other room to be Sixteen foot in the front & rear and Twenty foot Deep And hath also built a Stack of Chymneys and made & Stoned the Cellers under Each lower room for which Work & materials he hath received of the Sd Palmer Oulton & Waldo in full for the Same Seventy four pounds Eighteen Shillings & Eight pence And Whereas they have agreed to give the Said John Bowker Seventy one pounds more for the Compleat finishing the Said House & finding all Glass & other things Necessary for the Same—NOW the Condition of this Obligation & Bill of Sale Is Such, That if y$^{e}$ Said John Bowker Shall by or before the Twentieth Day of Nov$^{r}$ next, find Stuff and make Two lower rooms as aforesaid Two upright Chambers & a good garret to be fifteen foot between Joints, four Windows in y$^{e}$ biggest lower Room and also four windows in the biggest Chamber, and Three Windows in Each of the other Rooms of four foot long & Three foot Eight Inches wide, and Shall make and fit or prepare all Doors Clossets & Stairs that Shall be Necessary or required in & to the Sd House; and Shall find all materials of Every Sort & kind for the Compleat finishing the Said House, & Shall lay well Seasoned boards w$^{th}$ Double floors in the lower rooms and find good Shingles for the roof and Clap boards for the Outside make Strong Window fframes & procure good Glass for the Windows and Set the Same up and

Nailes of all Sorts locks hinges bolts Staples & Shall find & provide at his own Cost & Charge Everything that Shall be required & of Necessity for the finishing & Compleating of the Sd House in all Respects to the Turning of y^e^ Key in Strong Substantial & workmanlike manner, The rooms to be Ceiled w^th^ good Clear boards plained, and the Joyce to be plained and the House being fully finished as aforesaid by or before y^e^ time above mentioned without further delay (the Sd Seventy one pounds being Secured to be paid the Sd Bowker when the Sd Work is finished) Then the aforegoing Bond or Deed of Sale to be Void & of none Effect But in Default thereof to abide and Remain in full force & vertue."

Deed witnessed by Charles Anthorp and William Trent, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston, Feb. 27, 1719, before Samuel Lynde, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 7, 1719-20, in Book 21, p. 67.

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Palmer Goulding, of Sudbury, Cordwainer, sold to John Biglo, of Marlborough, July 17, 1722, for Seventy-five pounds, "Five Ten acre Lotts lying & being in the North part of the town of Worcester in the abovesd County Together with all after Divisions of land thereunto belonging (which S^d^ 5, 10 acre Lotts with the Divisions aforesd formerly belonged To George Danson late of Boston Baker deceasd now in the possession of me the s^d^ Goulding."

Deed witnessed by Mary Prentice and Alice McDaniel, signing with her mark; acknowledged at Cambridge, July 17, 1722, before Francis Foxcroft, justice of the peace, and recorded by him the same day in Book 22, p. 44.

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Thomas Stearnes, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, March 27, 1728, for a certain valuable sum of money, "Three Ten Acres Rights

in the South Six miles in the Township of Worcester which Three Ten Acre Rights belonged to the houseright of Henry Lee in Worcester and which is to be taken up and laid out in the Common and undivided Lands in the South half of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by Joseph Bennet and Samuel Jenison; acknowledged May 22, 1728, before Joseph Wilder, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, July 1, 1728, in Book 27, p. 184.

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Thomas Stearns, of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, Husbandman, March 28, 1728, for a certain sum of money, "Four Ten Acre Rights to be laid out upon the Original Right of Cap$^{t}$ Nathaniel Jones in Cedar Swamps medow Lands Alder Swamps and uplands wood Lands within the South half part of the Township of Worcester."

Deed witnessed by Joseph Bennet and Samuel Jenison; acknowledged May 22, 1728, before Joseph Wilder, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, July 2, 1728, in Book 27, p. 185.

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John Stearnes, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Daniel Heywood, of Worcester, Blacksmith, March 5, 17[25 ?], "for and in Consideration of the value thereof," "One certain parcel of upland Situate lying and being in Worcester abovesaid containing one Acre be the same more or less and is part of a Lott formerly in possession of Ephraim Curtis & by him conveyed to the Said John Stearnes and is bounded as followeth viz$^{t}$ begining at a Stump of a White Oak tree being the northeasterly Corner mark of the Lott formerly in the possession of Ephraim Curtis and now of the Said John Stearnes from thence runing Westerly up the hill twenty four rods and about

four foot to a Small walnut tree and heap of Stones then turning about and runing Southeasterly to a Stake and Stones by the highway near the dwelling house of the Said Daniel Heywood and from thence turning northerly and runing thirteen rods to the white oak tree first abovementioned."

Deliverance Stearnes, wife of John Stearnes, surrenders her right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark and seal.

Deed witnessed by Jonathan Watson, Phineas Heywood and Jonas Rice; acknowledged May 31, 1725, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 16, 1725, in Book 25, p. 162.

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Henry Lee, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Col. Thomas Fitch, of Boston, Esq., Dec. 25, 1724, for sixty pounds, "All that my Thirty acre (or three ten acre) Right of Land lying in Common and undivided Situate in Worcester aforesaid and to be laid out in the Nineteenth Lott in order in the north half of Worcester aforesaid according to the Pitch thereof made Together with all after Rights and Divisions of Land to the S$^{d}$ Thirty Acre Right belonging and all the trees woods underwoods Ponds waters profits privileges & appurtenances thereto belonging being the Original Right of Ephraim Rice aforesaid yeom of whom I bought the same."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Kneeland and Samuel Grant; acknowledged at Boston, Dec. 25, 1724, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 30, 1725, in Book 25, p. 164.

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Henry Lee, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Jonathan Waldo, of Boston, Shopkeeper, Sept. 25, 1725, for one hundred pounds "all that certain Tract or parcel of land

Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation One hundred and one Acres and is butted and bouded as followeth viz$^{t}$ Northerly by the land of Said Waldo Easterly by Isaac Sangars Land Southerly partly by the Said Sangars Land and in part by M$^{r}$ Paynes and Coll$^{o}$ Minotts Land and partly by North pond and North pond brook and westerly by land of Isaac Miller or however otherwise the Same is bounded or reputed to be bounded," &c.

Deed witnessed by Edward Emerson, Jr., and Samuel Salter, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston, Sept. 27, 1725, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 30, 1725, in Book 25, p. 165.

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John Stearns, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Thomas Stearns, of Lexington, Housewright, Apr. 9, 1725, for five hundred pounds, "one messuage or Tract of Land with a Mansion House and Barn on the Same Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester in the County abovesaid Containing by Estimation fifty Acres be the Same more or less and is bounded Northerly by Land in Possession of Daniel Heywood Easterly by the Country Road Leading through Worcester Southerly by the Land of Daniel Ward Westerly by Common Land the abovesaid fifty acres of Land was laid out for a fifty Acre house Lott to Ephram Curtis and also five Acres of medow laid out by virtue of Said fifty acre house Lott and the whole of the third Division Laid out or to be laid out by virtue of Said house Lott and also Sixty two Acres and an half laid out for Second Division Laid out by virtue of Said fifty Acre house Lott and is bounded Northerly and Easterly by the Lands of Judge Palmer and Company Southerly by the Land of Nathaniel moore westerly upon the Lands of James moore as also a Peice of Land lying on the East Side of the Country Road

aforesaid laid out originally to Daniel Heywood containing by Estimation one Acre and three Quarters be the Same more or less is butted and bounded westerly by the abovesaid Road northerly by Daniel Heywood Easterly by medow Southerly by Common Land and also Eighteen Ten Acre Rights in the South Part of Worcester aforesaid not yet laid out (Viz$^{t}$) five Tens to be laid out by virtue of the fifty acre Lott mentioned in this Deed and Seven Tens are to be laid out upon the Right of Nathaniel Jones the Right in Cedar Swamp belonging to three Tens only Excepted and three Tens also to be laid out upon the Right of Henry Lee, and three Tens upon the Right of Jonathan Marble."

Deliverance Stearns, wife of John Stearns, surrenders her right of Dower.

Deed witnessed by John Gale, signing with his mark, Mary Herrington and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged Feb. 25, 1725, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 25, 1726, in Book 24, p. 604.

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Thomas Prentice of Newtown, yeoman, sold to Simon Gates, of Marlborough, yeoman, April 17, 1725, for one hundred and seventy pounds, "A Certain fifty acre house Lott Situate lying and being within the bounds and Limmitts of the Township of Worcester in the County and Province abovesaid formerly granted to Cap$^{t}$ Thomas Prentice of Said Newtown deceased Since which Time hath been laid out to the above mentioned Thomas Prentice and when Laid out butted & bounded Southerly by the Country Road northerly by the Land of David Haynes Easterly and westerly by the undivided Land to the abovesaid Simon Gates and to his Heirs and Assigns forever Together with all the Estate Right Title Interest Share Proportion Inheritance Reversion Remainder Claim and Demand whatsoever which I the Said Thomas Pren-

tice by Virtue of the beforementioned fifty Acre Grant of the Said House Lott (or my Heirs or Assigns) can may might Should or in anywise ought to have or claim whether already laid out or lying in undivided belonging to Said house Lott Situate lying and being in the Southerly half part of Said Township of Worcester."

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Prentice, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by Thomas Learned, John Cooledge and Nathaniel Sparhawke; acknowledged Dec. 28, 1725, before Ebenezer Stone, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 14, 1725, in Book 24, p. 616.

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James Rice, of Worcester, Yeoman, deeded to his well beloved son, Jotham Rice, of Worcester, June 21, 1727, for and in consideration of his fatherly love and affection for him, "a Certain Thirty Acre Lott of Land lying Situate and being in Worcester abovesaid which I formerly bought of George Ripley and is bounded Northerly by Land in Possession of Gershom Rice Easterly and Southerly by Land in Possession of Jonas Rice And also a Parcel of Addition Land lying adjoining to Said Lot on the Westerly End containing by Estimation four acres and three quarters And also one Acre more which I formerly bought of Jonas Rice lying adjoining on the Southerly Side of the Said Lot bounded Southeasterly by a Highway Southwesterly as the Fence now Stands." "Further Know ye That I the Said James Rice by and upon the Signing and Delivery of these Presents have put the Said Jotham Rice my Son into peaceable and quiet Possession of all and Singular the hereby given and granted Premisses by delivering unto him the Dwelling House now Standing thereon and Sarah Rice wife of the Said James Rice doth by these Presents freely and willingly give yield up and Surrender all her Right of Dower and Power of Thirds of in and unto the above given and

granted Premisses unto him the Said Jotham Rice her welbeloved Son his Heirs and Assigns forever."

Deed signed by James Rice, and Sarah Rice, with her mark and seal in presence of Jonas Rice Tiras Rice and Jonas Rice, Jr.; acknowledged Sept. 12, 1727, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Jan. 20, 1730, in Book 32, p. 81.

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Abraham Wheeler, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Joseph Thurston, of Medfield, Weaver, Sept. 13, 1727, for Sixty pounds, "a certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying & being within the Township of Worcester aforesaid containing Sixty Acres by Estimation more or less lying in the north half of said Township near the Lime Kilns abbutted and bounded South on Land of Thomas Hagget easterly or Southeast in part on Rutland Road and Elsewhere on Common Land at least it was So bounded when the abovesaid Land was laid out it being one hundred and Sixty rods long and Sixty Rods wide more also one piece or parcel of meadow lying in the same Township in Malden Meadows So called containing three Acres and three Quarters by Estimation more or less bounded Southwardly on Meadow of Thomas Hagget."

Deed witnessed by William Partridge and Hinsdell Clark; acknowledged Sept. 14, 1727, before Joseph Buckminster, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 17, 1728, in Book 27, p. 289.

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Richard Ward, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to William Huchinson, Esq., of Boston, June 15, 1720, for Sixty pounds, "Three ten acre Lotts of Land being upland and meadow or their Thirty acre Right So Called in the North

[illegible] Division of Land [illegible] in the [illegible] of a Three Ten [illegible] Gershom Rice and [illegible] Gershom Rice."

[illegible] Thomas [illegible] signing with his [illegible] signing with her mark acknowledged [illegible] John Houghton justice of the [illegible] in Book [illegible]

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Gershom Rice of Groton [illegible] and his wife Elisabeth [illegible] Rice sold to her brothers John and Joseph Balcom of Sudbury [illegible] for "forty & Two pounds Some part in money the other part in moveables [illegible] being part of the Portion of my wife Elisabeth of her father Henry Balcoms Estate formerly of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex in the Massachusets Bay in New England Deceased" "All our Right Title Interest part Share or proportion whatsoever in and to an Estate that was formerly the Estate of our Hon^r father Henry Balcom above named said Estate being in Charlestown [illegible] and being both Housing and Land Said Land being [illegible] and bounded as by Deeds of Sale to our said father or otherwayes may appear. And likewise all our right Title and Interest in & to a Certain Tract of Land at a place Called Quonsigamog that was our said fathers and likewise all our right Title Interest and Share that was the Said Gershom Rices and Elisabeth now at y^t Ensealing of these p^sents, have. Ever had or may have to any Estate whatsoever or wheresoever that was our S^d father Henry Balcoms, or may in any wise appertaine or belong to the Same. Except Such moveables of Said estate as we the Sd Gershom and Elisabeth now Have in our possession.

meadow is now Pitched at a Place Called North pond On the northerly part of North Pond in Said Worcester."

Elisabeth, wife of Benjamin Barron, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by John Balcom and Daniel Noys; acknowledged Dec. 22, 1718, before James Minott, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 13, 1725, in Book 24, p. 379.

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Nathaniel Jones, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to David Baldwin, of Sudbury, Housewright, Aug. 20, 1725, for fifty-seven pounds, "one Thirty Acre Right of Land lying and being in Worcester abovesaid lying in Common in the most northerly half part of Said Township which was granted to Ephraim Rice of said Worcester Together with all my Right Title and Interest of in and unto all after Divisions of Land meadow Swamps woods Timbers mines minerals or whatsoever hereafter or in any wise arise acrue or be proportioned Drawn or laid out in the most northerly half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid by virtue of the Thirty Acre Right above conveyed."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Willard and John Smith; acknowledged at Boston, Aug. 20, 1725, before John Ballantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 13, 1725, in Book 24, p. 471.

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Henry Lee, of Worcester, Gentleman, sold to Thomas Fitch, Esq., of Boston, Feb. 18, 1730, for ninety pounds, "all that my certain Forty Acre Right Situate lying and being in the third Division of Lands in the North half of Worcester aforesaid with all after Divisions of Land thereunto belonging Together with all and Singular the Profits Priviledges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversions and Remainders thereof."

Katherine, wife of Henry Lee, gives her free consent.

half of the Township of Worcester aforesaid," with all Common Rights, Divisions, After Divisions, etc., thereto belonging.

Lydia Ward, wife of Richard, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by Ambrose Vincent and Samuel Tyley, Jr.; acknowledged at Boston, June 15, 1720, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 25, 1726, in Book 25, p. 583.

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Benjamin Flegg, of Worcester, Carpenter, sold to Adam Winthrop, Esq., of Boston, Aug. 6, 1719, for Thirty pounds, "Sixty acres of Third Division Land within the Township of Worcester To be laid out to him the said Adam Winthrop being part of the Sixty acre Right formerly granted to Thomas Brown within the Said Town of Worcester, which the Said Benjamin Fleg purchased of Ebenezer Brown of Cambridge in the County of middlesex aforesd one of the Descendents of the Said Thomas Brown."

Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Flegg, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by Stephen Minott and James Knap; acknowledged at Worcester, April 1, 1720, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 21, 1720, in Book 21, p. 103.

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Benjamin Barron, of Concord, deeded to James Miller, of Worcester, son of Isaac Miller, Oct. 8, 1717, "for many good Causes and Considerations me thereunto moveing and for the friendly Love and Affection which I have and do bear" to him, "All the first division of meadow already granted to the Said Thirty Acre Lott at Worcester abovesaid which I sold To Said Isaac miller The Said Thirty Acre Lott was granted and laid out To me the Said Benjamin Barron and this first division of

meadow is now Pitched at a Place Called North pond On the northerly part of North Pond in Said Worcester."

Elisabeth, wife of Benjamin Barron, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by John Balcom and Daniel Noys; acknowledged Dec. 22, 1718, before James Minott, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, May 13, 1725, in Book 24, p. 379.

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Nathaniel Jones, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to David Baldwin, of Sudbury, Housewright, Aug. 20, 1725, for fifty-seven pounds, "one Thirty Acre Right of Land lying and being in Worcester abovesaid lying in Common in the most northerly half part of Said Township which was granted to Ephraim Rice of said Worcester Together with all my Right Title and Interest of in and unto all after Divisions of Land meadow Swamps woods Timbers mines minerals or whatsoever hereafter or in any wise arise acrue or be proportioned Drawn or laid out in the most northerly half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid by virtue of the Thirty Acre Right above conveyed."

Deed witnessed by Samuel Willard and John Smith; acknowledged at Boston, Aug. 20, 1725, before John Ballantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 13, 1725, in Book 24, p. 471.

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Henry Lee, of Worcester, Gentleman, sold to Thomas Fitch, Esq., of Boston, Feb. 18, 1730, for ninety pounds, "all that my certain Forty Acre Right Situate lying and being in the third Division of Lands in the North half of Worcester aforesaid with all after Divisions of Land thereunto belonging Together with all and Singular the Profits Priviledges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversions and Remainders thereof."

Katherine, wife of Henry Lee, gives her free consent.

Deed witnessed by Samuel Pemberton and Elisha Foster; acknowledged at Boston, Feb. 20, 1730, before Samuel Checkley, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, March 20, 1730, in Book 30, p. 498.

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George Ryply, of Boston, Husbandman, sold to Benjamin Dyer, of Boston, Shopkeeper, March 15, 1712-13, for ten pounds, "Two Certain Tracts of Land Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester in the County of Middlesex in New England One of y^e^ Said Tracts Containing about Thirty acres being butted and Bounded as follows Viz^t^ on the South by the Land of Thomas Atherton on the North by the Land of William Paine, on the East by the Land of John Wing and James Butler, on the West with y^e^ Comon Land which Said Tract was granted to the Said George Ryply The 26th of May 1688, by the Said Town of Worster. The other of y^e^ said Tracts doth adjoine to the aforesd Tract granted him by the Said Town of Worster Containing about Ten acres, which Said Tract the Said Ryply purchased of William Paine, or howsoever otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded," with all the rights &c., belonging to it.

Deed signed by George Riply, his mark and seal, in presence of Jacob Sheafe and Nathaniel Stone; acknowledged at Boston, March 30, 1713, before John Clark, justice of the peace, and recorded at Charlestown, March 30, 1713, in Book 16, p. 253.

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Thomas How, Esq., of Marlborough, deeded to Joseph Rugg, of Marlborough, Husbandman, April 30, 1722, "for and in Consideration of Love good Will and affection which I have and do bear unto my loving friend." "Sixty acres of Land be the Same more or less lying and being

within the limits & Bounds of the town of Worcester in the Same county and province abovementioned Situate northerly of the dwelling house of James How bounded Westerly by the land of m$^{r}$ John Ballantine Southerly mostly by a little brook every otherway by the land of me, the Said Tho$^{s}$ How all the Said Sixty acres of Land as it is herein bounded and described or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded be the Same more or less together with all and Singular the Rights privileges Immunities Liberties profits and advantages thereof appertaining thereto or arising therefrom."

Sarah How, wife of Thomas, gives consent, signing the deed with her mark and seal. Witnesses to deed, Thomas How, James Browne.

Deed acknowledged before Joseph Buckminster, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Aug. 18, 1724, in Book 24, p. 99.

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Thomas How, Esq., of Marlborough, deeded to Isaac Witherby, of Marlborough, laborer, "for and in Consideration of four years Service well and truly Done and performed," "Sixty acres of Land Situate in Worcester in the County aforesaid be the Same more or less bounded Southwardly by the Land of Joseph Rugg Westwardly by the Land of John Ballantine Northwardly by my Farm line and Eastwardly by my own Land with whatsoever is Standing growing or lying thereon."

Deed witnessed by Elizabeth Woods and Benjamin Woods; acknowledged April 10, 1731, before Benjamin Woods, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, April 26, 1731, in Book 32, p. 22.

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Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, sold to Robert Cuming, of Concord, April 4, 1728, for twenty-

two pounds, "four Ten acre Rights to be laid out upon the original Right of Capt Nath[l] Jones in Cedar Swamps meadow land Alder Swamps upland and woodlands within the South half part of the Township of Worcester in the County aforesaid."

Deed witnessed by Timothy Minott and William Wood; acknowledged at Concord, April 4, 1728, before James Minott, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 11, 1728, in Book 27, p. 384.

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Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, yeoman, deeded to Thomas Temple, of Hadly, Sept. 1, 1730, for the love and good will he bore him, "a Certain Tract of Land being and Lying in the Township of Worcester within said County of Middlesex by Estimation Eighty acres be the same more or Less and is Part of the Two Hundred and fifty acres which Richard Temple Purchased of James Knap and is Second and Third Division Land and Lyeth Northard of Worcester North Pond and is Bounded as followeth to wit Westerly Partly by Land in the Possession of Robert Pebbles and Partly by Land Laid out Northerly Partly by Land of Col[o] Browns and Partly by Land Laid out Easterly Partly by Land Laid out and Partly by Land of William Harrice Southerly by Land left for a highway began at the northeast angle at a heap of Stones and Runs one hundred and eighty Rod to a Black oak tree then angles and Runs Westerly one Hundred Rod to a heap of Stones marked tg Then angles and Runs northerly Seventy six Rod to a heap of Stones marked tg then angles and runs Easterly Thirty Six Rods to a heap of Stones marked tg then angles and Runs Northerly Eighty six Rods to a Stake and Stones then angles and Runs Easterly Sixty eight rod to where it began or however otherway bounded or reputed to be Bounded."

Deed witnessed by Joseph Wilder and Lucy Wilder; acknowledged Sept. 1, 1730, before Joseph Wilder, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Aug. 5, 1731, in Book 23, p. 91.

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James Knap of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, June 4, 1726, for two hundred and fifty pounds, "a certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid containing by Estimation Two hundred and fifty Acres be the Same more or less and lyes northerly of a Pond called North Pond and one hundred acres of Said Land was formerly laid out to James Rice and the other Hundred and fifty acres being Second and Third Division Land laid out on the Right of Benjamin Barron Said Two hundred and fifty acres is bounded beginning at a Stake and heap of Stones marked T. G. from thence running Southerly to a Stake and Stones marked T. G Thence turning and Running Westerly to a Stake and heap of Stones marked T. G. and from thence Running Northerly to a Stake and Stones marked T G Thence turning Easterly and running to a Stake and heap of Stones thence Turning and running northerly to a Stake and heap of Stones marked T. G and from Said Heap of Stones turning the angle and Running Easterly to the Stake and Stones first above mentioned."

Mary, wife of James Knap, surrenders her right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark.

Deed witnessed by William Jenison, Gershom Keys and Benjamin Flegg; acknowledged July 25, 1726, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 14, 1726, in Book 26, p. 141.

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Benjamin Flegg, Jr., of Worcester, Housewright, sold to Richard Temple, of Shrewsbury, Husbandman, June

22, 1726, for ten pounds, "All the after Divisions of Land meadow or Cedar Swamps to be laid out or drawn in the South part of Worcester by virtue of a Three Ten acre house Lott originally granted to Ephraim Rice and Now in possession of the Said Ephraim Rice."

Deed witnessed by Thomas Glezon, signing with his mark, and Mary Knap, signing with her mark; acknowledged Aug. 8, 1726, before John Houghton, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 14, 1726, in Book 26, p. 142.

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Gershom Rice, of Groton, Conn., and his wife, Elisabeth [Balcom] Rice, sold to her brothers, John and Joseph Balcom, of Sudbury, Nov. 12, 1709, for "fforty & Two pounds Some part in money the other part in moveables It being part of the Portion of my wife Elisabeth of her ffather Henry Balcoms Estate formerly of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex in the Massachusets Bay in New England Deceast." "All our Right Title Interest part Share or proportion whatsoever in and to an Estate that was formerly the Estate of our Hon$^{rd}$ ffather Henry Balcom above named, said Estate being in Charlestown beforesaid, and being both Houseing and Land Said Land being butted and bounded as by Deeds of Sale to our Said ffather or otherwayes may appear. And likewise all our right Title and Interest in & to a Certain Tract of Land at a place Called Quonsigamog that was our Said ffathers, and likewise all our right Title Interest and Share that was the Said Gershom Rices and Elisabeth now at y$^{e}$ Ensealing of these p$^{r}$sents, have, Ever had or may have to any Estate whatsoever or wheresoever that was our S$^{d}$ ffather Henry Balcoms, or may in any wise appertaine or belong to the Same. Except Such moveables of Said estate as we the Sd Gershom and Elisabeth now Have in our possession.

Deed signed by Gershom and Elisabeth Rice, in presence of Nehemiah Smith, John Ruid and Judith Smith; acknowledged Nov. 12, 1709, before Nehemiah Smith, justice of the peace, and recorded at Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1714, in Book 17, p. 34.

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Gershom Rice, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Joseph Eastabrook, Jr., of Lexington, Yeoman, June 17, 1724, for a valuable sum of money, "All that my whole Right Title and Interest of in and unto all Lands Meadows Swamps Woods Timber herbage whatsoever arising or which hereafter may be drawn or proportioned by five ten acre Lotts of Homested formerly laid to me the Said Gershom Rice in Worcester aforesd That is to Say all after Divisions of Land and meadows hereafter arising as aforesaid in the most Northerly half part of the Township of Worcester in Said County of midd$^{x}$."

Deed witnessed by Joshua Haynes and Anne Haynes; acknowledged at Cambridge, June 18, 1724, and recorded at same place and on same date, in Book 24, p. 12.

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Gershom Rice, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Phinehas Jones, of Worcester, Husbandman, Aug. 22, 1726, for fifty pounds, "a Tract or parcel of land containing by Estimation fifty Acres be the Same more or less Situate lying and being between the Towns of Worcester and Sutton in the abovesaid province the abovesaid fifty Acres of land was part of a farm originally granted to one M$^{r}$ Malachiah Hollowe & was measured of upon the Easterly End of said Hollow's farm and is butted & bounded Easterly by a farm laid out to Cap$^{t}$ Ephraim Curtis Southerly by a farm laid out to Cap$^{t}$ Nathaniel

Jones westerly by the other part of said Hollows farm and northerly by Worcester Town line."

Deed witnessed by Gershom Rice, Jr., and Benjamin Flagg; acknowledged at Worcester, Nov. 2, 1728, before William Ward, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Jan. 8, 1728, in Book 27, p. 500.

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Moses Learned, of Worcester, Yeoman, sold to Jonathan Fiske, of Sudbury, Yeoman, May 13, 1725, for a valuable Sum of Money, "a certain Tract or parcel of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid lying in the most northerly half part of said Township Containing by Estimation Sixty four Acres and a half be the Same more or less and is bounded as followeth Viz$^{t}$ beginning at a Stake and an heap of Stones Standing between Quinepoxit River and Grape Vine Hill thence running northwest Sixty Six Rods & a half to a Stake and heap of Stones Standing by the Side of a Swamp then Turning the Angle and running north East one hundred and Sixty Rods to a Stake and heap of Stones Standing in a bottom on the northerly Side of the brook then turning the Angle and running South East Sixty Six Rods and a half Cross the medow to a Stake and then turning the Angle and running Southwest one hundred and Sixty Rods to the Stake and Stones first abovementioned Forty five Acres of the abovesaid Tract of Land was laid out on the Right of Moses Learned and nineteen acres and a half was laid out to the Right of Diggery Seargent. and Also my Right Title and Interest of in and unto all after Divisions of Land Medow Swamps woods Timber mines minneralls or whatsoever hereafter may arise accrue or be proportioned Drawn or laid out in the most northerly half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid by virtue of a Three Ten Acre Lott formerly granted to me the Said moses

Learned in Worcester aforesaid and also all my Right and Title in the Common Land in the northerly half part of Worcester which I formerly bought of Daniel and martha Shattuck of Worcester it being all that shall or may hereafter [be] known laid out or proportioned by thirteen Acres of homestead formerly granted to Diggery Seargent dec$^{d}$."

Hannah Learned, wife of Moses, surrenders her right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark.

Deed witnessed by James Rice, Thomas Haggit, with his mark, Jonas Rice and Elisha Rice; acknowledged May 15, 1725, before Hopestill Brown, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 5, 1725, in Book 24, p. 593.

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Benjamin Flegg, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Joseph Stratton, of Watertown, Cordwainer, May 18, 1725, for thirty pounds, "a certain Tract of Land Situate lying and being in Worcester aforesaid Said Land being denominated Third Division laid out in the South Part of Worcester being the whole of a Third division Laid out and Drawn by Virtue of a forty Acre House Lott now in the Possession of the abovesaid Benjamin Flegg originally granted to one M$^{r}$ Lenard Thirty acres of Said Third Division only excepted and Surveyed Seperate by David Hayns Said bargained Premises containing by Estimation Seventy acres be the Same more or less Said Land lyes adjoining to a Hill called mount Hope westerly from north Pond and is bounded northerly by Land in possession of Alexander Mackonky East by Land laid out to the Heirs of Diggery Sergant South by land laid out to Benj$^{a}$ Flegg Jun$^{r}$ west by the other Thirty Acres belonging to Said Third division or however otherwise Bounded or reputed to be bounded."

Experience, wife of Benjamin Flegg, surrenders her right of Dower, signing the deed with her mark.

Deed witnessed by Nathaniel Harris and Samuel Billing; acknowledged at Watertown, June 7, 1725, and recorded at Cambridge, June 23, 1725, in Book 24, p. 419.

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John Seargent, of Worcester, sold to Stephen Belding, of Northfield, in the County of Hampshire, Nov. 28, 1724, for one hundred and fifty pounds, "Two Certain Tracts of Land lying Situate and being in the Township of Worcester in the County & province aforesaid which are as followeth Viz$^{t}$ Imp$^{rs}$ An Home lott Containing according to Estimation Sixty Acres be it more or less butted and bounded as follows Viz$^{t}$ Northerly upon an Highway and Easterly by an Highway and westerly by an Highway and Southerly by the Land of Jonas Royce. Item another parcel of Land lying in the meadow butted and bounded Westerly upon the Town's upland Southerly upon the Land of Nathaniel moore Northerly upon the Land of Ephraim Royce and Easterly upon the Division Line."

Deed witnessed by Benjamin Doolittle, James Steevenson and Thomas Seargant; acknowledged at Dearfield, June 21, 1725, before Jonathan Wells, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 25, 1725, in Book 24, p. 420.

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Stephen Belding, of Northfield, in the County of Hampshire, Yeoman, sold to Caleb Lyman of Boston, Shopkeeper, June 1, 1725, for one hundred and fifty five pounds, the same two parcels of land which he had bought the previous November from John Seargent and which is described in the preceding deed. The present deed fixes the amount of meadow land at six acres.

Mindwell Belding, wife of Stephen, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by Joseph Marion and Michal Webb; acknowledged June 1, 1725, at Boston, before John Bal-

lantine, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 25, 1725, in Book 24, p. 420.

[This land was afterwards sold, as will appear by another deed, by Lyman to Jeames Rice.]

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Mathew Grey, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Richard Ward, of Worcester, Yeoman, Feb. 17, 1723-4, for a valuable consideration, "A Certain Tract of upland Cituate in Worcester aforesaid Containing by Estimation Ten Acres be the Same more or Less Lying neer milstone Hill and is bounded as followeth Viz$^{t}$ begining at a Stake & heap of Stones being a Corner mark of the Said Wards Second Division from thence running Southwesterly by Said Wards Land to a Stake & Heap of Stones thence Turning the Angle and Running Southeasterly fifty rods to a Stake and heap of Stones then turning and Running North Easterly to the Corner of Said Wards Land being a heap of Stones thence Turning the Angle & Running North Westerly by Said Wards Land to the heap of Stones first above mentioned."

Deed witnessed by Moses Lenard, Daniel Haywood and Joseph Crosby; acknowledged March 4, 1723-4, before J. Minzies, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Oct. 22, 1724, in Book 23, p. 435.

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Henry Lee, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to William Jones, of Boston, Merchant, Aug. 28, 1724, for one hundred and ten pounds, "One full Sixty Acre Right of Land within the North half part of the Township of Worcester aforesaid Lying in Common and undivided," with all rights, privileges, etc., appertaining thereto.

Deed witnessed by Thomas Crase and Joseph Marion; acknowledged, at Boston, Aug. 29, 1724, before Penn

Townsend, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Oct. 22, 1724, in Book 23, p. 436.

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Richard Henchman, of Boston, Gentleman, deeded to his Nephews, Daniel Henchman, Bookseller, and Samuel Henchman, Cooper, both of Boston, Feb. 5, 1718, for and in consideration of his love, good will and affection towards them, and also of five shillings, lawful money, "All my Right Estate Title Interest Inheritance property possession Reversion Remainder Claim & Demand whatsoever, which I have or by any ways or means hereafter can pretend to have or Claim of in or unto, any Lands Tenements or hereditaments lying and being at Worcester in y^e^ County of Middlesex in y^e^ Province aforesd wch did formerly belong to my ffather Capt. Daniel Hinchman Deced & w^ch^ of late were granted & Confirmed to y^e^ Family & heirs of y^e^ S^d^ Daniel Henchman Deced by the Comittee appointed by y^e^ Generall Court Together w^th^ the Rights members profits priviledges and appur^ces^ thereof & y^r^unto belonging."

Deed witnessed by James Blin, Jr., and Stun [?] Deamond; acknowledged at Boston, May 14, 1719, before Timothy Clark, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, June 16, 1719, in Book 20, p. 322.

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Thomas Prentice, Senior, of Newton, Gentleman, deeded to his beloved Grandson Thomas Prentice, of Newton, April 9, 1708, for and in consideration of his love and affection towards him, and for divers other good causes, "one Tract of Land Lying and being in the Town of Worcester in the County of Middlesex containing fifty acres and is Bounded northerly with the Common Land and East with the common land South

with the Land of Benj[a] Webb and West with common Land."

Deed witnessed by Ruth Stowell, signing with her mark, and Jonathan Green; acknowledged at Newton, June 15, 1708, before Jonas Bond, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 25, 1731, in Book 31, p. 523.

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Thomas Prentice, of Newton, yeoman, sold to Daniel Henchman, of Boston, Bookseller, April 30, 1725, for eighty pounds, "All that my fifty acre Right or five ten acre Lotts in the North part or Division of Worcester in the County of Middlesex aforesaid being Lot Number Sixteen with all the after rights and Divisions of Lands Meadows Commonages trees Members and Appur[ces] thereunto in any wise Belonging all which above Granted Lands and Premises Was heretofore Granted to my Grandfather **Thomas Prentice** late of Newtown aforesaid deced Who Was formerly one of the Committee for Setling the Said Town of Worcester and in and by a Certain Deed of Gift Bearing Date the ninth Day of April Anno Domini 1708 — Well Executed in the Law Gave the Said Granted Lands and Premisses to me the Said Thomas Prentice as by record may appear and the Same were Lately allotted and confirmed to me accordingly by a Late Comittee for Setling the Said Township."

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Prentice, gives her consent.

Deed witnessed by John Phillips and Benjamin Indicott; acknowledged, at Boston, Sept. 21, 1727, before Samuel Sewall, Jr., justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Sept. 25, 1731, in Book 31, p. 524.

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Jonathan Marble, of Worcester, Husbandman, sold to Eleazar How, of Marlborough, Gentleman, Feb. 11, 1720-

21, for twenty-one pounds, "One Tract of Land Situate lying & being in Worcester in y^e^ county Middles^x^ containing by Estimation Fifty Seven Acres be It more or less Said 57 acres of Land being part of the Third Division of Land laid out to and drawn by Vertue of the House Lott now in Possession of the abovesaid Jonathan Marble Said Tract of Land Butted and Bounded Southerly by the Third Division of land laid out to Benj^a^ Flegg, Easterly by the Second Division of Land laid out for the Heirs of Digory Sargeant Every way Else by undivided Land."

Deed witnessed by Jonathan Moore, James Knapp and Jotham Rice; acknowledged Dec. 7, 1721, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Feb. 23, 1721-2, in Book 21, p. 487.

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Ebenezer Bigelow, of Worcester, yeoman, sold to Eleazar How, of Marlborough, Housewright, Jan. 9, 1728-9, for two hundred pounds, "A certain Messuage or Tenement Situate lying and being in the Township of Worcester abovesaid containing a Mansion House together with Sixty acres of Land by Estimation be the Same more or less adjoyning thereunto and is butted and bounded Easterly by the Land of Jonathan Stimpson and Said Eleazar How Southerly and Westerly by the Land of S^d^ Eleazar How and Northerly by land called Dansons Right or however otherwise bounded or reputed to be bounded."

Hannah, wife of Ebenezer Bigelow, gives her consent, signing the deed with her mark and seal.

Deed witnessed by Ephraim How and Eleazar How, Jr.; acknowledged June 20, 1729, before Thomas How, justice of the peace, and recorded at Cambridge, Nov. 7, 1729, in Book 30, p. 55.

Jonathan Gates, of Cambridge, Husbandman, sold to John Weeks, of Marlborough, Husbandman, Jan. 20, 1730-31, for one Hundred and forty-five pounds, "a Certain Tract of Land Situate in Worcester in the County of Worcester aforesaid Containing Eighty acres be the Same more or Less Bounded as followeth viz$^{t}$ Begining at an old Celler at the northwest Corner thence Runing Southeasterly on Worcester Town Line till it Comes to a walnut tree marked thence Turning and Runing Southwesterly till it Comes to a heap of Stones being a Corner mark than Turning and Runing Northwesterly Bounding on the Land of John Ballentine till it Comes Equal in Length with the first Line Thence Turning and Runing a Strait Line Till it Comes to the Celler first mentioned Being a Parallel Line with the Second Line mentioned."

(Vol. 31, p. 251.)

# GENERAL INDEX TO VOL. XXIV.


Abstracts Early Worcester Land Titles, 50, 114, 247
American Archives, 73
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 74
Annual Address of the President, 10
Annual Report of the Librarian, 212
Annual Report of the Treasurer, 226
Arnold, George E., 12

Bill, Ledyard, 12
Bray, Amanda C., 90
Burbank, Charles E., 3, 99
Burleigh, C. H., 92, 174, 180

Champions of Freedom, 181
Chase, Charles A., 230, 231
Cogswell, Miss L. T., 34, 49, 97 198
Comins, Edward I., 12
Committee on Archæology, 4, 224
Committees for 1908, 4
Crane, Ellery Bicknell, 3, 89, 92, 94, 100, 174, 178, 212
Crane, John C., 181

Darling, Charles F., 100
Davidson, Walter, 3, 12, 92, 100, 169, 174, 178
Day, John E., 13
Davis, Hon. Horace, 233
Dickinson, G. Stuart, 14, 179
Dyer, Charles J., 35

Elder, Rev. Charles Brown, 74

Field-day, 100, 169
Forehand, Frederick, 197
Forbes, Judge William T., 179
Foster, Marcus L., 230
Furniture of the Olden Time, 36

Green, James, 9
Green, Martin, 9
Grover, Mary Elizabeth, 74

Hadwen, Obadiah B., 13
Harlow, William T., 178

Index to Abstracts of Land Titles, 299

Jillson, Judge Clark, 217
Johnson, Charles R., 94, 224, 226
Journals of Continental Congress, 73

List of Donors to Library and Museum, 220

May, Adeline, 3
Maynard, George, 174
Maynard, Mander Alvan, 3, 7, 10, 14, 35, 73, 74, 91, 92, 94, 97, 211, 231
Meetings, 7, 14, 35, 73, 91, 94, 99, 169, 179, 181, 198, 231
Meetinghouse, Old N. E., 74
Moore Family, 100

Moriarty, Eugene M., 12
Murray, Col. John and Family, 15

Nobility Hill, 231
Norcross, Mrs. O. W., 12
Nutt, Mrs. Charles, 35

Officers for 1908, 3
Officers for 1909, 230
Ottoman Empire, 179

Paine, Nathaniel, 88, 97, 211
Parker, Arthur H., 9
Pilgrim Monument, 11
Potter, Burton W., 15, 97
President's address, 10

Ramsay, Jeannette Allen, 100
Reed, Miss M. E., 14, 94
Report of Committee on Archæology, 224
Report of Field-day, 169
Report of Librarian, 7, 14, 35, 73, 91, 92, 99, 169, 179, 181, 198, 212
Report of Treasurer, 226
Revolution in Ottoman Empire, 179
Rice, Franklin P., 92, 215, 231
Robbins, M. Louise, 15
Roman Homes and Costumes, 198
Ross, Prof. Harry S., 92

Sanford, George Lyndon, 9
Short, Mrs. C. L., 179
Special Meeting, 94
Sprague, A. B. R., 89, 97
Stewart, Mrs. S. E., 179

Thayer, John Mory, 9
The Old New England Meetinghouse, 74
Treasurer's Report, 226
Tucker, Ephraim, 12

Washburn, Hon. Charles G., 73, 92, 99
Wheeler, Henry M., 211
Williamson, Frank Emery, 3, 92, 93, 100, 174, 226, 229
Woodward, William, 99
Worcester Academy, 92

# INDEX TO WORCESTER LAND TITLES.

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## GRANTORS.


Allen, Benjamin, to Thomas Foxcroft, 1724, 50

Baldwin, David, to Benjamin Flagg, 1726-7, 71
Barron, Benjamin, to Thomas Gleason, 1718, 166
Barron, Benjamin, to James Miller, 1717, 280
Bigelow, Ebenezer, to Eleazar How, 1728-9, 294
Belding, Stephen, to Caleb Lyman, 1725, 290
Bowker, John, to Thomas Palmer (mortgage), 1719, 271
Brown, Ebenezer, to Benjamin Flagg, Jr., 1717, 68

Committee's Declaration Concerning Danson's Land, 128

Dickson, James, to Moses Harper and William Mahan, 1726-7, 152
Dyer, Col. Giles, to Daniel Powning, Æneas Salter, Jr., 1721, William Salter, 265

Faulkener, Edmund, to James Knap, 1724, 162
Farrand, Andrew, to Moses Leonard, 1722, 164
Flagg, Benjamin, Jr., to Peter King, alias Rice, 1720, 70
Flagg, Benjamin, Jr., to Richard Temple, 1726, 285
Flagg, Benjamin, to Adam Winthrop, 1719, 280
Flegg, Benjamin, to Joseph Stratton, 1725, 289

Gates, Jonathan, to John Weeks, 1730-1, 295
Gates, Simon, to Benjamin Gates, 1728, 71
Gleazen, Thomas, to James Knap, 1726,
Gleazen, Thomas, to John Gray, 1718,
Gleazen, Thomas, to Simon Gates, 1721-2,
Goulding, Palmer, to Thomas Palmer, 1728,
Goulding, Palmer, to John Biglo, 1722,
Goulding, Peter, to John Wing, 1691,
Graves, Samuel, to James Rice, 1725,

Gray, John, to John Gray, Jr., 1726, 57
Gray, John, to William Gray, 1723-4, 138
Gray, John, to Matthew Gray, 1723-4, 139
Gray, John, to Robert Gray, 1725, 141
Gray, John, to Thomas Palmer, 1727, 142
Gray, John, to John Gray, Jr., 1730, 144
Gray, Matthew, to Robert Gray, 1725, 142
Gray, Matthew, to Richard Ward, 1723-4, 291

Haggit, Thomas, to Jonas Clark, 1724, 61
Haggit, Thomas, to John Weeks, 1728, 148
Haggit, Thomas, to James Gray, 1728, 151
Hambleton, James, to Thomas Hambleton, 1730-1, 150
Haynes, David, to Obadiah Ward, 1721-2, 51
Haynes, David, to Daniel Hubbard, 1726, 154
Henchman, Richard, to Daniel and Samuel Henchman, 1718, 292
Holden, James, to Daniel Hubbard, 1726, 153
Holden, James, to Moses Rice, 1726-7, 154
How, Thomas, to Isaac Witherby, 1731, 283
Holmes, James, to his six daughters, 1726-7, 64
Holmes, James, to Thomas Holmes, 1726-7, 64
Holmes, James, to Jacob Holmes, 1717, 155
How, Eleazar, to Alexander McKonkey, 1722, 137
How, Thomas, to James How, 1729, 158
How, Thomas, to Jonathan Gates, 1729-30, 269
How, Thomas, to Joseph Rugg, 1722, 282

Indian Deeds to Committee for Settling Worcester, 114, 116

Jones, Nathaniel, to William Williams, 1725, 59
Jones, Nathaniel, to James Dickson, 1721, 66
Jones, Nathaniel, to John Gray, 1723, 140
Jones, Nathaniel, to Thomas Palmer, 1729, 143
Jones, Nathaniel, to James Macclellan, 1719, 251
Jones, Nathaniel, to Jonathan Gates, 1730, 261
Jones, Nathaniel, to David Baldwin, 1725, 281
Jenison, William, to John Clark, 1728, 149
King, Peter, alias Rice, to Ezra Graves, 1729, 271
Knap, James, to William Pain, 1721, 62
Knap, James, to Isaac Sanger, 1721, 266
Knap, James, to Richard Temple, 1726, 285

Lee, Henry, to Col. Thomas Fitch, 1724, 275, 281
Lee, Henry, to William Jones, 1724, 291
Lee, Henry, to Benjamin Flagg, 1717-8, 69
Lee, Henry, to Estes Hatch, 1723, 161
Lee, Henry, to James Knap, 1717, 162
Lee, Henry, to Jonathan Waldo, 1725, 275
Lennard, Jacob, to Moses Lennard, 1717, 160
Lenard, Moses, to John Clark, 1725, 66
Lenard, Moses, to Benjamin Flagg, 1717, 67
Lenard, Moses, to Thomas Palmer, 1722-3, 247
Lenard, Moses, to Benjamin Townsend, 1729, 248
Lenard, Moses, to Joseph Herrington, 1726, 249
Lenard, Moses, to Jonathan Fiske, 1725, 288
Lyman, Caleb, to James Rice, 1727, 267

Maccrakan, John, to Samuel Bowtel, 1728-9, 161
Marble, Jonathan, to Eleazar How, 1720-1, 255
Marble, Jonathan, to Eleazar How, 1720-1, 293
Meller, Isaac, to Nathaniel Hapgood, 1719-20, 253
Minot, Stephen, to William Gray, 1728, 253
Moore, Jonathan, to Moses Rice, 1721, 150

Parker, Thomas, to Elijah Cook, 1726-7, 257
Payne, William, to Gershom Rice, 1712, 58
Payne, William, to William Williams, 1725, 60
Peibles, Robert, to Robert Marble, 1728-9, 250
Peibles, Robert, to Simon Gates, 1727, 257
Peibles, Robert, to James Mackilwean, 1727, 258
Prentice, Thomas, to Simon Gates, 1725, 277
Prentice, Thomas, to Thomas Prentice, 1708, 292
Prentice, Thomas, to Daniel Henchman, 1725, 293

Rice, Gershom, to Joseph Estabrook, Jr., 1724,
Rice, Gershom, to Phinehas Jones, 1726,
Rice, Elisha, to Moses Lenard, 1725,
Rice, Ephraim, to James Maclellen, 1720-21,
Rice, Ephraim, to James Dickson, 1720,
Rice, Gershom, to John and Joseph Balcom, 1709,
Rice, Gershom, to James Macclellan, 1718,
Rice, Gershom, to Jacob Holmes, 1719,
Rice, Gershom, to Eleazar How and Caleb Rice, 1721,
Rice, James, to Tyrus Rice, 1726,

Rice, Jonas, to Thomas Glesen, 1718, 167
Rice, Jonas, to James Minott, Jr., 1725, 252
Rice, James, to Jonathan Moore, 1717, 256
Rice, James, to Richard Barron (or Barrns), 1725, 258
Rice, James, to Gershom Rice, 1729, 259
Rice, James, to Simon Stone, 1728-9, 260
Rice, James, to Tyrus Rice, 1726, 262
Rice, Jonas, to Ephraim Roper, 1721, 263
Rice, James, to Jotham Rice, 1727, 278
Rice, Moses, to Humphry Taylor, 1728, 155
Roper, Ephraim, to James Campbell and Robert Hannah, 1728, 263
Ryply, George, to Benjamin Dyre, 1712-13, 282

Shattuck, Daniel, to Moses Leonard, 1721, 163
Shaw, David, to Eleazar How, 1722, 165
Shaw, David, to James Macclellan, 1720, 251
Smith, John, to Nathaniel Byfeild, 1729, 268
Smith, John, to George Shore, 1729, 270
Smith, John, to Jonathan Fisk, 1730, 270
Seargent, John, to Stephen Belding, 1724, 290
Stearnes, Benjamin, to William Blair, 1723, 70
Stearns, John, to Daniel Heywood, 1725, 274
Stearns, John, to Thomas Stearns, 1725, 276
Stearns, Thomas, to Robert Lothrig, 1726, 249
Stearns, Thomas, to George Munroe, 1727, 267
Stearns, Thomas, to Richard Temple, 1728, 273, 274
Salter, Æneas, to Giles Dyer (mortgage), 1718, 264
Salter, Samuel, to Mary Salter, 1720, 264
Stone, Simon, to Joseph Bennitt, 1728, 260

Temple, Richard, to Robert Cuming, 1728, 283
Temple, Richard, to Thomas Temple, 1730, 284
Tomlin, Sarah, to Palmer, Oulton and Waldo, 1717, 136
Turell, Daniel, to John Wing, 1686, 130

Waldo, Cornelius, to Jonathan Waldo, 1728, 145
Wampos, John, to John Warner, 117, 121
Wampos, John, to Benjamin Francklin, 119
Wampos, John, to Anthony Mudd, 122
Wampos, John, to Edward Pratt, 124
Ward, Joanna, to James Rice, 1722, 52
Ward, Joanna, to Obadiah Ward, 1722, 53

Ward, Joanna, to Daniel Ward, 1722, 54
Ward, Joanna, to Uriah Ward, 1722, 55
Ward, Joanna, to Isaac Ward, 1722, 56
Ward, Richard, to Matthew Gray, 1723-4, 139
Ward, Richard, to Stephen Minot, 1730, 254
Ward, Richard, to William Hutchinson, 1720, 279
Wheeler, Abraham, to Joseph Thurston, 1727, 279
Wheeler, Isaac, to Jonas Clark, 1725, 62
Wheeler, Richard, to Jonas Clark, 1725, 61
Wheeler, Richard, to James Forguson, 1730, 67
Wheeler, Richard, to Thomas Palmer, 1727-8, 142
Williams, William, to Isaac McGregory, 1726, 159
Wing, Cord, his father, John Wing's, estate, to Palmer, Oulton, Waldo et al., 1717, 136
Wing, John, his estate, to Sarah Tomlin, 1712-13, 131

GRANTEES.

Balcom, John and Joseph, from Gershom Rice, 1709, 286
Baldwin, David, from Nathaniel Jones, 1725, 281
Barron or Barrns, Richard, from James Rice, 1725, 258
Belding, Stephen, from John Seargent, 1724, 290
Bennitt, Joseph, from Simon Stone, 1728, 260
Bigelo, John, from Palmer Goulding, 1722, 273
Blair, William, from Benjamin Stearnes, 1723, 70
Bowtel, Samuel, from John Maccraken, 1728-9, 161
Byfeild, Col. Nathaniel, from John Smith, 1729, 268

Cambell, James, from Ephraim Roper, 1728, 263
Clark, John, from Moses Lenard, 1725, 66
Clark, John, from William Jenison, 1728, 149
Clark, Jonas, from Thomas Haggit, 1724, 61
Clark, Jonas, from Richard Wheeler, 1725, 61
Clark, Jonas, from Isaac Wheeler, 1725, 62
Cook, Elijah, from Thomas Parker, 1726-7, 257
Cuming, Robert, from Richard Temple, 1728, 283

Dickson, James, from Ephraim Rice, 1720, 65
Dickson, James, from Nathaniel Jones, 1721, 66
Dyer, Benjamin, from George Ryply, 1712-13, 282
Dyer, Giles, from Æneas Salter (mortgage), 1718, 264

Estabrook, Joseph, Jr., from Gershom Rice, 1724, 287

Fiske, Jonathan, from Moses Learned, 1725, 288
Fisk, Jonathan, from John Smith, 1730, 270
Fitch, Col. Thomas, from Henry Lee, 1724, 275
Fitch, Col. Thomas, from Henry Lee, 1730, 281
Flagg, Jr., Benjamin, from Ebenezer Brown, 1717, 68
Flagg, Benjamin, from Henry Lee, 1717-8, 69
Flagg, Benjamin, from Moses Lenard, 67
Flagg, Benjamin, from David Baldwin, 1726-7, 71
Forguson, James, from Richard Wheeler, 1730, 67
Foxcroft, Thomas, from Benjamin Allen, 1724, 50

Gates, Jonathan, from Thomas How, 1729-30, 269
Gates, Jonathan, from Nathaniel Jones, 1730, 261
Gates, Simon, from Thomas Gleason, 1721-2, 247
Gates, Simon, from Robert Peibles, 1727, 257
Gates, Simon, from Thomas Prentice, 1725, 277
Gleason, Thomas, from Benjamin Barron, 1718, 166
Gleason, Thomas, from Jonas Rice, 1718, 167
Gates, Benjamin, from Simon Gates, 1728, 71
Gray, James, from Thomas Haggit, 1728, 151
Gray, John, from Nathaniel Jones, 1723, 140
Gray, John, Jr., from John Gray, 1726, 57
Gray, John, Jr., from John Gray, 1730, 144
Gray, John, from Thomas Gleeson, 1718, 167
Gray, Matthew, from John Gray, 1723-4, 139
Gray, Matthew, from Richard Ward, 1723-4, 139
Gray, Robert, from John Gray, 1725, 141
Gray, William, from John Gray, 1723-4, 138
Gray, Robert, from Matthew Gray, 1725, 142
Gray, William, from Stephen Minot, 1728, 253
Graves, Ezra, from Peter King, alias Rice, 1729, 271

Hambleton, Thomas, from James Hambleton, 1730-1, 150
Hannah, Robert, from Ephraim Roper, 1728, 263
Hapgood, Nathaniel, from Isaac Meller, 1719-20, 253
Harper, Moses, from James Dickson, 1726-7, 152
Hatch, Estes, from Henry Lee, 1723, 161
Henchman, Daniel or Samuel, from Richard Henchman, 1718, 292
Henchman, Daniel, from Thomas Prentice, 1725, 293
Herrington, Joseph, from Moses Lenard, 1726, 249

Heywood, Daniel, from John Stearns, 1725, 274
Holmes, Jacob, from Gershom Rice, 1719, 63
Holmes, Hannah, from James Holmes, 1726-7, 64
Holmes, Thankful, from James Holmes, 1726-7, 64
Holmes, Rachel, from James Holmes, 1726-7, 64
Holmes, Abigail, from James Holmes, 1726-7, 64
Holmes, Phebe, from James Holmes, 1726-7, 64
Holmes, Sarah, from James Holmes, 1726-7, 64
Holmes, Thomas, from James Holmes, 1726-7, 64
Holmes, Jacob, from James Holmes, 1717, 155
How, Eleazar, from David Shaw, 1722, 165
How, Eleazar, from Jonathan Marble, 1720-1, 253
How, Eleazar, from Gershom Rice, 1721, 255
How, Eleazar, from Jonathan Marble, 1720-1, 255, 293
How, Eleazar, from Ebenezer Bigelow, 1728-9, 294
How, James, from Thomas How, 1729, 158
Hubbard, Daniel, from James Holden, 1726, 153
Hubbard, Daniel, from David Haynes, 1726, 154
Hutchinson, William, from Richard Ward, 1720, 279

Jones, Phinehas, from Gershom Rice, 1726, 287
Jones, William, from Henry Lee, 1724, 291

King, Peter, alias Rice, from Benjamin Flagg, Jr., 1720, 70
Knap, James, from Thomas Glezen, 1726, 137
Knap, James, from Henry Lee, 1717, 162
Knap, James, from Edmund Faulkener, 1724, 162

Lennard, Moses, from Jacob Lennard, 1717, 160
Lennard, Moses, from Daniel Shattuck, 1721, 163
Lennard, Moses, from Andrew Farrand, 1722, 164
Lennard, Moses, from Elisha Rice, 1725, 165
Lothrig, Robert, from Thomas Stearns, 1726, 249
Lyman, Caleb, from Stephen Belding, 1725, 290

Marble, Robert, from Robert Peibles, 1728-9, 250
Maclellen, James, from Ephraim Rice, 1720-21, 66
Maclellen, James, from Gershom Rice, 1718, 251
Maclellen, James, from Nathaniel Jones, 1719, 251
Maclellan, James, from David Shaw, 1720, 251
Mahan, William, from James Dickson, 1726-7, 152
McGregory, Isaac, from William Williams, 1726, 159
McKonkey, Alexander, from Eleazar How, 1722, 137

Mackilwean, James, from Robert Peibles, 1727, 258
Miller, James, from Benjamin Barron, 1717, 280
Minott, James, Jr., from Jonas Rice, 1725, 252
Minot, Stephen, from Richard Ward, 1730, 254
Moore, Jonathan, from James Rice, 1717, 256
Munroe, George, from Thomas Stearns, 1727, 267

Palmer, Thomas, from John Bowker, 271
Palmer, Thomas, from John Gray, 1727, 142
Palmer, Thomas, from Richard Wheeler, 1727-8, 142
Palmer, Thomas, from Palmer Goulding, 1728, 143
Palmer, Thomas, from Nathaniel Jones, 1729, 143
Palmer, Thomas, from Moses Leonard, 1722-3, 247
Pain, William, from James Knap, 1721, 62
Palmer, Oulton and Waldo, from Sarah Tomlin et al., 1717, 136
Palmer, Oulton and Waldo, from Cord Wing, 1717, 136
Powning, Daniel, from Giles Dyer, 1721, 265
Prentice, Thomas, from Thomas Prentice, 1708, 292

Rice, Gershom, from James Rice, 1728, 259
Rice, Gershom, from William Payne, 1712, 58
Rice, James, from Joanna Ward, 1722, 52
Rice, Tyrus, from James Rice, 1726, 56
Rice, Tyrus, from James Rice, 1726, 262
Rice, Moses, from Jonathan Moore, 1721, 150
Rice, Moses, from James Holden, 1726-7, 154
Rice, James, from Caleb Lyman, 1727, 267
Rice, James, from Samuel Graves, 1725, 268
Rice, Jotham, from James Rice, 1727, 278
Roper, Ephraim, from Jonas Rice, 1721, 263
Rugg, Joseph, from Thomas How, 1722, 282
Salter, Mary, from Samuel Salter, 1720, 264
Sanger, Isaac, from James Knap, 1721, 266
Shore, George, from John Smith, 1729, 270
Stone, Simon, from James Rice, 1728-9, 260
Stearns, Thomas, from John Stearns, 1725, 276
Stratton, Joseph, from Benjamin Flegg, 1725, 289

Taylor, Humphry, from Moses Rice, 1728, 155
Temple, Richard, from James Knap, 1726, 285
Temple, Richard, from Thomas Stearns, 1728, 273
Temple, Richard, from Thomas Stearns, 1728, 274
Temple, Richard, from Benjamin Flagg, Jr., 1726, 285

Temple, Thomas, from Richard Temple, 1730, 284
Thurston, Joseph, from Abraham Wheeler, 1727, 279
Tomlin, Sarah, from John Wing's estate, 1713, 131
Townsend, Benjamin, from Moses Lenard, 248

Waldo, Jonathan, from Cornelius Waldo, 1728, 145
Waldo, Jonathan, from Henry Lee, 1725, 275
Ward, Obadiah, from David Haynes, 1721-2, 51
Ward, Obadiah, from Joanna Ward, 1722, 53
Ward, Daniel, from Joanna Ward, 1722, 54
Ward, Uriah, from Joanna Ward, 1722, 55
Ward, Isaac, from Joanna Ward, 1722, 56
Ward, Richard, from Mathew Gray, 1723-4, 291
Warner, John, from John Wampos, 117, 121
Weeks, John, from Thomas Haggit, 1728, 148
Weeks, John, from Jonathan Gates, 1730-1, 295
Williams, William, from Nathaniel Jones, 1725, 59
Williams, William, from William Payne, 1725, 60
Wing, John, from Daniel Turell, 1686, 130
Wing, John, from Peter Goulding, 1691, 130
Winthrop, Adam, from Benjamin Flagg, 1719, 280
Witherby, Isaac, from Thomas How, 1731, 283

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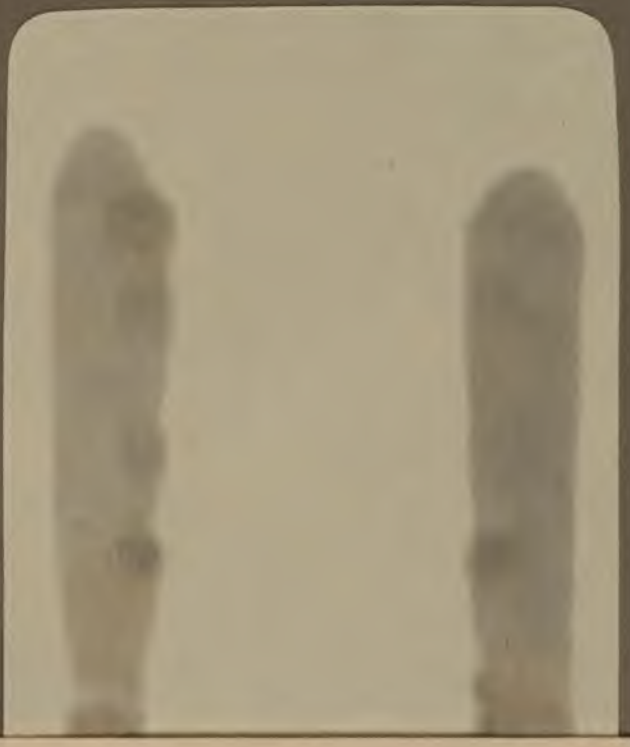

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